

May 3 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

MASSEY LIBRARY
O. A. G.

· May 3, 1922



A LUSTY FOUNDLING



Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

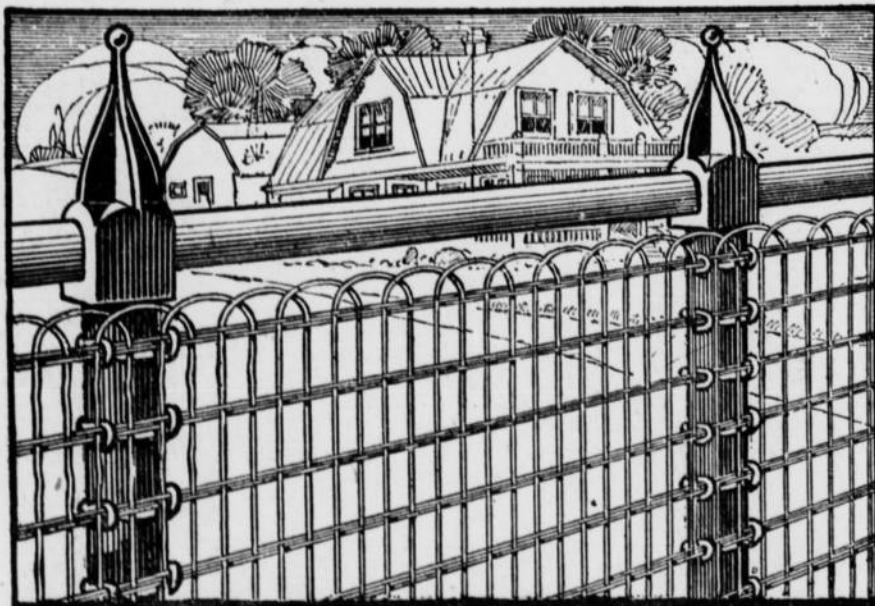
Farming and Grazing Lands for Sale

Prices ranging from

\$10 TO \$25
A N A C R E

VALUABLE business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etcetera.

For full information apply to Land Commissioner,
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, DESK 39
WINNIPEG



You Improve Your Property With Burlington U-Bar Posts

The ornamental top cap and U-Bar top rail attached to the standard Burlington U-Bar Fence Posts makes an attractive fence that improves the appearance of your property.

While these fence posts are low in cost they are not out of place in the finest surroundings. The top rail protects the fencing and makes a stronger fence.

We would like to send you our booklet about better fences.

BURLINGTON STEEL COMPANY, Limited
308 Sherman Ave. N.
HAMILTON, CANADA

An Automobile for the Farmer Is a Necessity—Not a Luxury

It must be Reliably Equipped



Motoring to town is a loss of time and money when hampered by road-stops for tire repairs. Your trips to town need never be hampered by road-stops if your car is reliably equipped with

"Gutta Percha" Tires

Cord and Fabric

It is the surest precaution against the delays and expense of tire trouble. It surely pays. How much does a failure cost to deliver the milk to the cheese factory on time? What does it cost if the milk misses the train? Put these reliable tires on all your auto wheels and be sure of reliable motoring.

"Quality All Through"

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

Head Office and Factory: Toronto

Branches in all leading Cities of Canada

Old Country People

resident in Canada who have money they desire to transfer for use here can do so with absolute safety through any one of our Branches.

Your interests in England will be cared for by our London office.



**The Royal Bank
of Canada**

Paid-up Capital and Reserve Funds.....\$40,000,000

223

Top Prices for Cream

City Dairy Service

—is an absolute assurance to the farmer of top prices, highest grading, correct weight and prompt settlement for his cream. What is rapidly becoming the biggest and best Dairy Service in Winnipeg can only be built up and maintained on altogether fair and equitable treatment of producers as well as consumers. To test this assurance—

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO

CITY DAIRY LTD.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

James M. Carruthers, President and General Manager
James W. Hillhouse, Secretary-Treasurer

Highest Possible Grading

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$1.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XV.

May 3, 1922

No. 18



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

COLGATE'S

Cleans Teeth the RIGHT way

By
Gentle
"Washing"

the safe way,
the sure way,
quickly,
thoroughly,
without grit
or doubtful
acids



MADE IN
CANADA

COLGATE & CO.
Sales Office & Mfy.
Montreal Canada

W. G. M. SHEPHERD
Sole Agent for Canada
137 McGill St., Montreal

Save Yourself \$1, \$2 or \$3

Get Your Guide Subscription Free

Send us the new or renewal subscription of a friend or neighbor and we'll allow half the money sent in to apply on your own subscription. Send \$1.00 for a one-year subscription. Your neighbor gets The Guide for one year and your subscription is extended for six months. Send \$2.00 and he gets The Guide for three years and yours is extended one year. Send \$3.00—he gets The Guide for five years and you get it for 18 months. Send 50 cents extra on any of these offers and your subscription will be extended for one year, 18 months and three years, respectively.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DON'T
DO
THIS!



LEONARD
EAR OIL
RELIEVES DEAFNESS and
STOPS HEAD NOISES
"Rub it in Back of the Ears"
(Never Put in Ears)
Insert in Nostrils

Deafness is greatly relieved by a simple treatment with Leonard Ear Oil. Special instructions by a noted Ear Specialist for different kinds of Deafness and Head Noises contained in each Package. Leonard Ear Oil is not an experiment, but has had a successful sale since 1907. "You cannot afford to be deaf." TRY THIS OIL. It has helped thousands of people. Why not you? For sale at all good drug stores. Descriptive circular upon request.

MADE IN CANADA
L. H. Bedlington Co., Sales Agents, Toronto
A. O. LEONARD, Inc., Mfrs., 70 5th Av., N.Y. City

Our Ottawa Letter

Liberals Perform Complete Somersault on Question of Directors of Large Companies Holding Portfolios—Heated Debate on Militia Estimates
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THERE are some defeats more creditable than victories, and on Monday, April 24, the House of Commons was the scene of such an event. The Progressive party offered for the first time this session a complete vindication of their existence when they went down to defeat on a real question of principle before a combination of the two historic parties. It is true that the fight was originally initiated by one of the most courageous and high-principled Liberals that Ottawa has ever known, Andrew McMaster, but he was plowing a lonely furrow in his party and all his real support came from the Progressives. The latter can therefore claim for themselves a goodly measure of credit for a very determined and praiseworthy effort to free our public life from the menacing control of "big business."

Some recapitulation of ancient history is necessary to appreciate the situation. Just a year ago Mr. McMaster introduced a bill which provided that ministers of the Crown should within 15 days of assuming office resign all their directorships, whether of companies great or small. The Meighen government mustered all their strength to resist this bill and, with the assistance of some Liberals and Progressives who thought the measure was too drastic, defeated it. But the bill was supported by the bulk of the Liberal party present in the House, and Mackenzie King and four other members of his cabinet voted in the minority. Mr. King was prepared to go even further than the bill, for he intimated that he would be willing to see its provisions applied to the leader of the opposition. When he formed his cabinet last December he took into it six members who were directors of companies. Apparently the possibility of the issue being raised was discussed at that time, but Mr. King, when he found Sir L. Gouin was not prepared to sacrifice his directorship of the Bank of Montreal, took him into the ministry on the understanding that he could retain it. Probably he anticipated no trouble from Mr. McMaster, but the member for Brome is a high-minded politician who believes principles are things to be cherished and fought for and not lightly discarded because their application happens to be inconvenient for his party.

McMaster Stands Firm

Dropping the idea of a bill, he prepared a much less drastic resolution, which provided that no minister should be a director of any of five classes of companies—banks, insurance, trust companies, transportation companies and public utility companies. It also sought to enact that if a minister should be a director of some other type of company, the latter should be debarred from all dealings with the government. Six members of the cabinet were affected by the resolution, and apparently Sir L. Gouin issued an ultimatum to the effect that he would resign if it was allowed to carry. So first friendly persuasion was applied to Mr. McMaster, and it is hinted that he was offered the certainty of a valuable judgeship if he would stay his hand. Then reproaches and threats about political ruin were tried. But Mr. McMas-

ter was not to be moved from his purpose, and introduced his resolution, which Mr. Gould seconded, on April 24.

Concentration of Wealth

The House and galleries were crowded as, since the government's decision to resist the motion was known, an interesting debate was certain. Mr. McMaster made a first-class speech; his arguments were clear, concise and marshalled in good sequence, his delivery was good, his tone moderate and quite free from personalities, and his case was therefore most effectively presented. His main thesis was that a minister cannot simultaneously be an efficient public servant and the director of a great corporation which may have frequent contacts with the government. He was able to reinforce his last year's arguments liberally from the Merchants Bank case, showing that Mr. Ballantyne had, by reason of the pressure of ministerial duties, failed according to his own confession to do his duty to the shareholders. While he frankly admitted there was no definite rule governing the British practice, he was able to quote illuminating precedents from Britain and also from France and the United States. He also demonstrated by chapter and verse how a very limited number of men, 15 in all, were by their positions on interlocking directorates able to control an alarming proportion of the country's capital. His contention summed up was that the money power had become so dominant a factor, it was highly desirable that our cabinets should be free from any close association with it.

Premier Does 'Bout Face

Mr. Gould seconded the resolution in a brief speech, and then the Tories put up Mr. Guthrie, nominally to oppose the motion, but in reality to draw the prime minister. In this task he easily succeeded by the use of a few skilful jibes. Mr. King was obviously embarrassed from the start at the delicate task which confronted him; he began badly and as he proceeded he got deeper and deeper in the mire. Of his unhappy performance it will suffice to say that none of the excuses which he advanced availed to wipe out the painful impression created by the brazen reversal of policy which he was trying to defend. His explanation that the result of the vote last year had impelled him to change his outlook, revealed a childish process of mind which is very disturbing to find in a prime minister. His use of British precedents was almost misleading, for he omitted to point out when he cited the defeat of a similar motion in the British House, that it had been supported by all the Liberals and voted down by the Tories. The Liberals sitting behind Mr. King were obviously dismayed at his defensive effort, and their gloomy faces were the measure of their uneasiness.

Progressives Support McMaster

If Mr. King had made a short speech and pleaded the doctrine of necessity, he would have given few openings to Mr. Meighen, but as it was he left the latter a peerless opportunity for the exercise of his unique powers of sarcasm and vituperation. In merciless style he exposed the feebleness and

Continued on Page 19

'YUM



A food for energetic kiddies—

"SQUIRREL" BRAND
Peanut Butter

The ideal after-school-or-play food, as well as at meal times. A five-pound can—the wisest plan. Order today.

Ask your Grocer
for recipe book

CANADA NUT CO.
LIMITED
Vancouver, B.C.



Velvetone Prints

Last a lifetime. This is what you want. See our dealer in your town.

INSIST ON VELVETONE

Regina Photo Supply Co.
DEPT. R. REGINA, SASK.

Hail and Fire

Farmers! Insure in
Agricultural
Insurance Co. Ltd.

Owned and operated by the
farmers of Saskatchewan

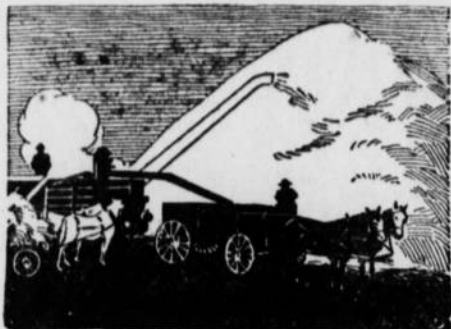
BELL & MITCHELL LTD.
General Agents. REGINA

Canadian
Municipals

The day of exceptionally high interest returns on high-grade bond issues is at its close. We can still offer, however, a number of sound CANADIAN MUNICIPALS of varying maturities to yield in excess of six per cent.

Write for particulars.

Osler, Hammond
and Nanton
WINNIPEG



Make Money With a

Red River Special Separator

Designed Right Built Right Works Right

Has the wonderful "Man Behind the Gun," the Big Cylinder, the Beating Shakers, the Graduated Adjustable Chaffer and other improved features that *save* all the farmer's grain and *clean* it fit for market.

Roller Bearings on both cylinder and wind stacker shafts save on power—your gain. Gets the *best* jobs because it does the *best* work.

The Wagnild Threshing Company, Outlook, Montana, write us:

"We just finished our 1921 run with the 44x64 Red River Special bought in 1917. We made good money this year, cleaning up \$2,000 in 20 3-4 days.

Have needed no repairs so far and have only had to put in 6 new teeth in 5 years. Our Red River Special is made from good material, and is the best threshing, grain saver, and MONEY MAKER in this part of the country."

It Will Make Money for You

Write for Free Circulars

Nichols & Shepard Co.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Sackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.

Battle Creek, Michigan

SIMONDS SAWS

No other saw will do as much sawing with as little effort as

"SIMONDS"

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LIMITED

St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave., Montreal, Que.

Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

S-35-1

Boys' and Girls' Gold Coin Club

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to get in touch with the smartest and most businesslike boys and girls in the farm homes to which it goes. To each of these The Guide is going to give an opportunity to make \$10.00 in the next 30 days.

The Gold Coin Club is open to any boy or girl in Western Canada between 12 and 17 years old. It has no membership fee and no strings attached to it. The Guide has a carefully laid out plan to put you in the way of getting this money. If you are interested, send the coupon by return mail. Full particulars will be forwarded.

-----COUPON-----

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

Send me particulars regarding the Gold Coin Club.

NAME

POST OFFICE

PROV.

The Efficient Citizenship Group

H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A., Replies to Questions Arising out of His Article Which Appeared in The Guide on March 22 and 29

ON publishing the first instalment of Mr. Wood's article on The Efficient Citizenship Group, The Guide invited correspondence and questions on the subject, and stated that questions that would serve to clear up points raised in the article would be submitted to Mr. Wood for answer. Some of the correspondence received has been published, and below is given a series of questions submitted to Mr. Wood with his replies.

The Political Party

Q.—"The political party group is inefficient in solving problems." Is this because of the character of the organization or because experience may be showing that as a general proposition economic problems are beyond solution by purely political means? If the latter, how is the creation of economic groups going to aid in the solution?

A.—The political party is inefficient because it is wrongly constructed. Its weakness lies in its not being an organization at all. The political machine is an organization, but it is not the party—it controls the party. A group can only become efficient through systematic, active, and long continued organization. This the political party can not do because it is founded on confused ideas and shifting opinions. Such ideas and opinions do not constitute a basis on which to organize a group. The primary effort of an efficient group is to clarify ideas and stabilize opinion. An efficient group is an opinion builder, not an opinion server.

Before economic problems can be understood, and efficiently dealt with politically, they must be understood and intelligently dealt with economically. The wrong adjustment of economic relationships plunges the nations into war and the people into poverty. In the final adjustment of these relationships, in accordance with true social laws, intelligent, efficient legislative action will follow and be supplementary to intelligent, efficient economic action. There is no reasonable hope for any group playing an efficient part in the solution of these problems, except one that has developed a thorough understanding of its own particular interest, and how it is related to all other economic interests. Such a group will be able to deal intelligently with both economic and legislative problems.

The Economic Basis

Q.—"If any interest is vital enough to the welfare of people to induce them to develop organization to efficiency, the economic should be." Does this mean that the particular economic interest is to be promoted by the organization or merely that the economic interest furnishes the bond for united action the object of such action being as broad as the interests of humanity?

A.—"The particular economic interest" is the primary interest of the organized group, but all legitimate economic interests are so inter-related that no one of them can be segregated and so dealt with. The great unsolved social problems are those related to the right adjustment of relationships between necessary economic institutions. Those adjustments will have to be made by efficient groups, each group representing a definite economic interest or institution. They cannot be made by individuals nor mongrel groups of individuals. "The particular economic interest" furnishes the bond for united action of individuals in the group. The inter-dependence of different interests will furnish the bond that will ultimately bring them all together into a united whole.

Q.—Is it not possible that organization on the basis of economic interest will lead to conflicts of economic interests in which each organization will have its ideal function, that is, the creation of a real democracy, either perverted or obliterated? If this is to be avoided is not some approximation to economic equality necessary, and if so is it the purpose of each group to work toward such economic equality?

A.—There is at the present time a conflict between different economic interests. But there is also conflict between the individuals representing any certain one of those interests. When individuals, through organization and co-operation, have reconciled their differences in groups, they will then

be in position to reconcile their differences as groups. The greatest difficulty the group has is in reconciling the conflict of opinions between its members, and the development of group intelligence. There will probably be differences of opinion and conflict between the groups, but as the groups develop efficiency and intelligent understanding of their inter-dependence they will be able to effect inter-group reconciliation, on the basis of economic equity.

Q.—Does the making of economic interest the basis of organization mean that economic interest is accepted as the main incentive to human action, or only the incentive that can be the best built upon?

A.—Interest in economic affairs is at present forced on the great masses of the people by wrong economic adjustments. These wrong adjustments make it very difficult for the people to deal successfully with their individual economic affairs. This difficulty is driving them into organized groups for the purpose of dealing more efficiently in making equitable adjustments of economic relationships. When this is fully done, humanity will be relieved from the present economic tension, and will then have more time to devote to the higher and more ethical problems of life. The way through present problems up to future ones is that of organized efficiency, and the present economic stress is revealing the basis on which organization can be developed. We should build our ideals in the future, but we are forced to do our work in the present.

Q.—Is there not a danger in emphasizing the necessity of efficient organization for the organization to become an end in itself instead of the means to an end?

A.—Organization certainly should not be interpreted as an end within itself. I can hardly conceive of it being so interpreted. It is a means to, or the machinery through which co-operation can be developed. Co-operation is the end, and the highest ideal is all-embracing.

Competition and Co-operation

Q.—"Competition is the false social law; co-operation is the true social law." Taking competition in the widest sense as the conflict of opposites—interest or ideas—is it possible to have progress without such competition? Must there not always be among thinking beings strife of some sort, and is not the real problem not the elimination of competition but the rationalizing of it? In other words is there not a beneficent competition as well as a maleficent competition?

A.—Competition is the expression of the law of force, of destruction. It was unavoidable that this law should operate in the initial stages of the development of a social system. It has served its purpose in the past. Its work is not yet done, but is drawing to a close. After the proper adjustment of economic and national relationships, any real beneficial so-called competition that remains, in its last analysis, will be co-operation. It will be constructive and not destructive competition. It will be competition, or rather emulation in giving service. Greatness will be measured by the amount of service given. Ambition to that end will be God-like.

Q.—As it is possible to have co-operation for unworthy as well as worthy ends is it not necessary to have clearly defined the ends for which any form of co-operative effort is organized? Given this what would you say were the ends which economic group co-operation had in view?

A.—This question is likely to cause much confusion unless it is realized that it is very much involved. It has been involved in all past progress, and will be involved in that of the future, till perfection is reached. It is involved in the gradual, slow process of the working out of natural forces, of the titanic struggle between the law of competition and that of co-operation. It is involved in the development of that submerged, mysterious, much talked about, little understood thing called human nature; it is involved in the development of human intelligence, and human capacity to construct a social system in harmony with true social law. It is not safe for finite man to be too dogmatic in stating details of

Continued on Page 13

Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist Kills Every Gopher Within a Week's Time—Not a Poison.

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss, because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farm in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular feed, but means quick, sure death to gophers.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all.

So confident is Mr. Alexander that Alexander Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 tube for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Mr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Just send money order, check or currency for \$2.00 to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 3026 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and the tube will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.

Chickens Sick? Hens Not Laying?

GERMOZONE will rid your chickens of roup, colds, canker, sore head, chicken pox, skin disorders, cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble and such ailments—and keep them healthy. For over 50 years the dependable remedy. Get Germozone, also famous Lee's FREE BOOKLETS, at drug or feed stores. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. 75c and \$1.50 sizes. No extra charge.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F35

Omaha, Neb.

FREE

Lovely Locket and Chain, Fine Ring and Magnificent Wrist Watch

GIRLS: These fine articles of jewelry are for you without a cent of cost. The lovely locket is warranted gold filled, richly engraved, has space inside for two photos and is on a fine 14-inch neck chain with safety clasp. The gold shell ring is set with three sparkling brilliants, while the watch is a little beauty and a reliable timekeeper, with gold filled expansion bracelet that fits any wrist.

All these wonderful gifts are given for introducing our new "Dewkist Bouquet" perfume. Send no money—just your name and address will bring 35 attractive packages of perfume to be sold at our special introductory price of 10c each. It is so sweet and beautiful everybody wants a couple. No trouble to sell "Dewkist Bouquet." Then return our \$5.50 and we promptly send you the lovely locket, chain and ring, and the beautiful wrist watch you can also receive without selling any more goods by just showing your prizes to friends and getting four of them to sell our goods and earn fine prizes as you did.

To be sure no risk, as we take back unsold goods and give premiums or cash for what you do sell. 1E

Address: National Products Limited
Dept. H 40
Toronto, Canada

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 3, 1922

Manitoba Liberal Convention

Two things of special interest to the electorate of Manitoba were revealed at the Liberal convention held in Winnipeg last week—one that the distinction which has existed for some years, ostensibly at least, between provincial and federal Liberal parties has been obliterated; the other that the fusion of the two associations of the Liberal party regards the U.F.M. as its most formidable opponent and will plan a campaign in accordance with that idea.

One of the results of the consolidation of Liberal forces is to be seen in the character of the speech of Premier Norris to the convention. He went back unreservedly to the kind of political tactics of a by-gone age. There was a background of federal politics in his speech which presages the nature of the campaign which his party intends to conduct. It was plain that his visit to Ottawa, in company with Attorney-general Johnson, had more in view than the simple interests of the province. His remarks in connection with the transfer of the natural resources and the question of freight rates imply an understanding of a political character with the Dominion Liberals. There is most certainly considerable credit to be given the Norris administration for its persistent and insistent representation of the claims of Manitoba in connection with the public domain and natural resources of the province, and to the extent that these claims have been recognized in the agreement between the Dominion government and the government of Manitoba (which is given on page 14 of this issue), Mr. Norris may legitimately claim success for his efforts. But when Mr. Norris goes on to say that it will take many months to settle the matter, the implication is that this is a reason for the return of his administration for the carrying on of the negotiations. That is an old argument. Liberals used to argue that it was necessary to have a Liberal government at Ottawa and Liberal governments in the provinces in order to get the natural resources question settled, and Conservatives used to argue the other way. Experience has demonstrated that the argument amounts to nothing; there is no party difference on the question now. No government that Manitoba is likely to get will fail to insist upon the very things that Premier Norris insisted upon, and the question will not be altered in character for a Dominion government no matter what party is in power.

With regard to freight rates, Mr. Norris said, according to the report in the Free Press: "I can assure the people of Manitoba that early in July there will be a substantial reduction in freight rates. The government is willing that there should be such a reduction and it will take place." Later in the speech Mr. Norris said: "I am prepared to take the responsibility for assuring this convention, and the people of Manitoba in general, that there is, in my opinion, relief in sight immediately in respect to freight rates in Western Canada." The positive statement of a "substantial reduction" thus becomes a matter of opinion only.

Last Thursday, Premier King assured the House of Commons that neither the government nor the Board of Railway Commissioners had come to any decision on the question of freight rates, and on the same day Hon. W. C. Kennedy, minister of railways, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the whole question of transportation costs and freight rates, with special reference to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement

and its effect upon the Canadian National Railway. The fight on freight rates, instead of being over and won for the West, is just beginning.

Turning to deal with the U.F.M., Premier Norris issued a somewhat strident challenge, in the course of which he said:

Though I am a farmer, I don't think that farmers should boss the whole job irrespective of everybody else. I don't think they should enjoy special privileges more than any other class.

Mr. Norris seems desirous of beating the leader of the Conservative party in exuberant verbosity. The remarks quoted have no relation whatever to the actual political situation. The farmers are not trying to "boss" anything or anybody; they are fighting against boss-ism. They are not trying to secure special privileges; they are protesting against them. They are not trying to exclude any class or party from securing a fair share of representation; they are simply out to get fair and adequate representation for themselves. They are not out for the sole purpose of upsetting a government; they are endeavoring to establish a more democratic method of electing representatives to the legislature. So far from trying to "boss the whole job," the U.F.M. professes political principles so subversive of boss-ism that even the Liberals look askance at them.

It is reported that the King government is much worried over the independence manifested by some of its supporters in the House of Commons and is going to insist upon more rigid party discipline. The party is apparently also going to make a desperate effort to weaken the farmers' movement by consolidating Liberalism in the constituencies, and the try-out is to be made in Manitoba. That is the plain warning of the Liberal convention.

Wheat Marketing and Prices

In his evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons in connection with the Wheat Board, Dr. R. A. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, challenged very strongly the contention that the heavy marketing of wheat in the fall and at the opening of lake navigation depressed prices, and that if the wheat crop could be put on the market gradually the farmers would receive better prices.

This is a matter upon which experts differ. Dr. Magill supported his arguments by charts, but in an interesting and valuable document published by the Dominion government in 1916, namely, the interim report of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission, of which W. Sanford Evans was chairman, charts are given on the prices of wheat over a number of years, which the commission claimed showed that our method of marketing "is not at all in accordance with the general law of consumption demand." The law of the consuming market, the report states, "is evenness of distribution throughout the year," and "Winnipeg prices are never relatively high except when the quantities on the market are small."

The statistics given in this report cover a very wide field, and the opinion of the commission is directly contrary to that expressed by Dr. Magill. The old adage asks: When doctors disagree, who is to decide? Obviously in this case the Agricultural Committee should carefully compare evidence of this kind, and it should not overlook the patiently gathered and carefully recorded evidence contained in the interim report of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission.

A Liberal Somersault

The discussion and the vote in the House of Commons last week on the resolution of A. R. McMaster, Liberal M.P. for Brome, was an object lesson in the kind of thing that has made thinking people regard party politics with a feeling akin to disgust.

Last year, when the Liberals were in opposition, Mr. McMaster introduced a bill to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act and providing that members of the House who accept portfolios must resign whatever directorships they might hold in incorporated companies. There was some objection to the bill by those who accepted the principle on the ground that it was too drastic, but almost all the Liberals in the House voted for the bill, which was defeated by a vote of 105 to 54.

Last week Mr. McMaster brought the matter forward again, this time in the shape of a resolution and in a modified form. The resolution did not propose that members of the government should resign directorships held in private corporations, but that the government should not do business with firms in which a member of the government was a director, and that members of the government should not hold directorships in such quasi-public corporations as banks, transportation companies, trust and insurance companies, and the like. Bringing the subject up in the form of a resolution simply meant that the House would express its opinion on the matter; it might, but did not necessarily, mean that approval of the resolution would be followed by a legislative measure.

With the single exception of Mr. McMaster not a Liberal voted for the resolution. All of the Liberals present who voted for Mr. McMaster's bill last year, including Mr. Mackenzie King, voted against the resolution. They performed a complete right-about-face. The Conservatives, after flaying the Liberals for their inconsistency, did as they did last year; they voted against it. Mr. McMaster had the support of the Progressives and the Labor members and that was all the support he got.

Last year the member of the government particularly affected by the bill was Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, who was a director of the Merchants Bank; the member affected by the resolution this year was Sir Lomer Gouin, who is a director of the Bank of Montreal, which has just absorbed the Merchants Bank. Mr. Mackenzie King's sole defence of his change of front was that he felt bound to vote against what was a reflection upon one associated with him in the cabinet. That was all. The man who has done so much prating about principle abandoned principle the first time it clashed with his party's interest. Last year he was so enamored of the principle that he was in favor of extending it to the leader of the opposition; this year Sir Lomer Gouin is worth more to him than any principle.

As an illustration of the practical application of the doctrine, "My party, right or wrong and right or wrong, my party," this somersault of the Liberals at Ottawa is worth preserving for future reference. The ever-increasing concentration of wealth and credit in the hands of a few in this country is one of the real problems confronting the people, and it is well to know where our political leaders stand with regard to the practical handling of situations arising out of that economic process. Directors of "big business" may or may not be capable administrators; Mr. Ballantyne's performances indicated precious little genius in that line.

What has to be considered is the direction of the influence of such men when they are members of a government and have under their hands the power of the state. Those who take experience for their guide will have no hesitation in agreeing with the terms of the McMaster resolution; it is not, as a general proposition, good for the country to have men in the government whose personal interests are so large and of such a character that they may conflict with public interests.

The Wheat Board

The evidence given by James Stewart, former chairman of the Wheat Board, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons in Ottawa, last Friday, was decidedly favorable to the Wheat Board system of marketing wheat from the standpoint of the nation. He was called before the committee solely to give authoritative information on the operation of the former Wheat Board, and his evidence was brought out by questions asked by the members of the committee. He demonstrated definitely and clearly that the former Wheat Board had marketed the wheat crop to the decided advantage of the wheat grower, and had not in any way sacrificed the consumer of flour and by-products. When asked whether a Wheat Board marketing the 1921 crop would have prevented the terrific drop in prices, Mr. Stewart declared unhesitatingly that there would have been no such drop had the Wheat Board been in operation. While he declined to commit himself to any definite figure, it is easy to realize that there would have been from fifteen million to twenty million dollars saved to Canada had the 1921 crop been marketed by a Wheat Board under the chairmanship of James Stewart.

The present situation leaves nothing very clear as to the possibility of securing a Wheat Board for marketing the 1922 crop. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown to the effect that parliament has not the

power to create another Wheat Board has necessitated further considerations. This opinion has also undermined some of the most important provisions of the Canada Grain Act, and in this respect is in accord with the decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal handed down on April 24. There is a possibility that the constitutionality of the Grain Act can be secured by supplementary provincial legislation, and the same method might secure the basis upon which the Wheat Board could be created.

The method would necessitate a special session of the legislature in each of the three prairie provinces, and possibly in some of the other provinces, before the crop begins to move in September. Should both Houses of Parliament, however, unanimously agree to ask for an amendment to the British North America Act, the entire grain trade of Canada could be placed under federal control and the constitutionality of the Grain Act, and probably of the Wheat Board as well, could be restored within two months. The attitude of parliament towards the application for such a constitutional amendment has not yet been disclosed, but it will probably come up for discussion in the very near future.

The Wheat Board is urgently required to market the present year's crop, but the legal status of the Canada Grain Act is even more important, and parliament will be forced to give the matter its most careful attention. It will be a calamity to Western Canada, and will re-act very seriously upon all other parts of Canada, if the Canada Grain Act is not made constitutional and binding.

Mushroom firms will spring up that will be neither licensed nor bonded, and there will be no control over the trade that will afford any real protection to the farmers. Under such conditions the farmers will lose millions of dollars that would otherwise be used for the benefit of Canada generally. The situation has become one of grave con-

cern. It demands prompt action, and it is to be hoped that the government will not fail to provide the necessary legislation without delay.

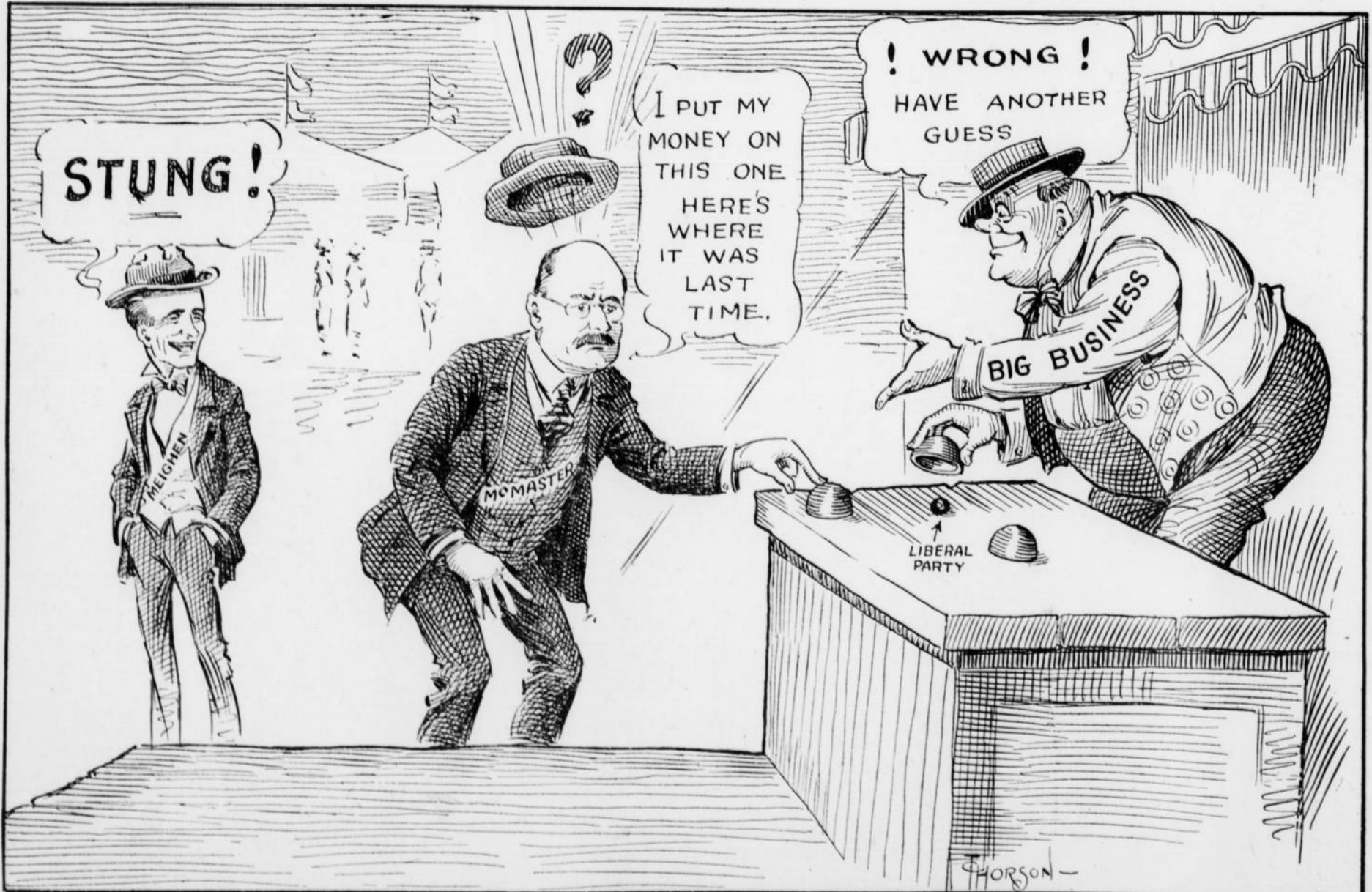
Political Virtue Rewarded

In these days when the value of political partyism is being called in question it is useful to have such frankness from believers in the old order as that shown by Senator Gustave Boyer. In a speech before the Reform Club of Montreal, on March 26, Senator Boyer is reported by the Montreal Gazette as saying, among other things:

"For years he had labored in the vineyard of the Liberal party, ever fighting, ever obedient, and behold, when the government sought for a man to become a senator they had lighted on him, and he was now a happy member of that august body. . . . The Liberal party never forgot those who aided it, and if the faithful kept on working without impatience the day of their reward was bound to come and the platter would be well filled. This was his advice to those who wanted to get to the Senate."

Isn't that refreshing? There is no camouflage about Senator Boyer. He doesn't prate about high principles and ennobling ideals. None of that bunk for him. Work for your party, be obedient to your party, let your party do your thinking for you, sink your soul in your party and the day of your reward will come and your platter will be well filled. Follow your party, be it right or wrong; in fact, the more wrong it is the closer you should stick to it. Forget about right and wrong; there isn't any—in party politics. Whatever the party says do, do it with all your strength. Some day it will be in power and your reward will come.

There we have the grand old party principle and doctrine. The admiral in H.M.S. Pinafore didn't put it any plainer. Always vote at your party's call and never think of thinking for yourself at all, and some day you may all be members of that august but somnolent body—the Canadian Senate. Isn't it a grand and glorious feeling!



The Great Political Shell Game

On March 8, 1921, a vote was taken in the House of Commons on A. R. McMaster's bill making it incumbent on cabinet members to resign directorships in incorporated companies. All the Liberals, then in opposition, voted for the bill. On April 24, 1922, the House again voted on the subject. This time all the Liberals, except Mr. McMaster, voted against it.



Water crystal clear and fresh from snow fields

The Alberta Legislature

*A Review of the Proceedings and Legislation of the
Session of the Alberta Legislature which
Closed on March 28---By C. H. Stout*

FOR the greater part of eight industrious weeks Alberta farmers sat in the legislative chambers at Edmonton, put patches innumerable on public statutes, brought in a number of brand new laws, voted to spend during the year \$14,747,402.88 from anticipated collections, and another \$12,801,184 from capital borrowings, decorously brought the session to a dignified end, drew their indemnity with the nonchalance of old hands and got home in time for seeding.

And today to all intents and purposes the big dome on the parliament buildings remains as erect and secure as ever; the sun still rises regularly out of the political turmoil in Manitoba and sets calmly in the liquid reaches of British Columbia, and the machinery of government continues to throb away without visibly missing a stroke. Even the tax notices are taking form and substance in a manner that showeth the old order changeth not.

The Legislative Output

New to legislative life the farmers came to Edmonton on February 2, even Premier Greenfield being included in the category of the parliamentary untrained, but they took hold of the steering wheel and followed directions without attempting to beat everybody else down the road the first time out.

There are the critics, of course, who point out that beginners never get arrested for speeding, therefore their admonishment is to "look out for the next session," which, by the way, is billed for next November, with an anticipated adjournment until the following February. These critics base their predictions on the fact that the new government brought down 88 public bills in their first session, of which 87 were passed. This is a rather sizeable grist of law-making to sit back and contemplate without prejudice. Ninety-seven bills in all were introduced this year, four of the private measures being shot at sunset with unanimous consent.

But even the critics among the crowds that almost daily filled the galleries, were forced to concede that the farmers were "generally a bright lot with speaking ability out of the ordinary." These attributes are, of course, partly traceable to the cosmopolitan character of the western rural population, where bank managers, university professors and business men help to swell the ranks of grain growers, but more directly to the community and convention assemblies of the U.F.A., where public expression of thought and opinion must be acquired before local leadership is attained.

What of the men who comprise the new government?

Premier Herbert Greenfield has amply shown that the farmers made no mistake when they chose him as their political chieftain. Not only did he, fresh from the farm, plunge into the colossal task of managing a province, when the Stewart administration was blotted out in the July elections, with as much vigor as he might have carried through the fall threshing back on the homestead at Westlock, but when his first session came along conducted himself like a general who had confidence in his own judgment, faith in his following in the House, and an overmastering determination to be of good service to his province, though recognizing the gravity of his task and the inexperience which he and his government brought with them into the halls of legislation.

Powerfully built, of robust constitution steeled by years of farm toil, and with the masterful countenance and ringing voice of a man not easily daunted, the premier was easily the outstanding figure in the governing group of forty to the speaker's right in the House, even though he sat silently for hours studying the ebb and flow of political tides with an intentness that gave every reason to believe he would never become what Hon. C. R. Mitchell, former provincial treasurer, warned against, "wheel horse in a tandem team government, with H. W. Wood, of the U.F.A., cavorting this way and that as the lead horse on slack traces."

Attorney-general Brownlee

The premier's right-hand man, literally and practically, was Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, and former solicitor for the U.G.G. He entered the government under the tremendous handicap of being a lawyer, but it may be said with perfect freedom that farmer members of the legislature are not now so bitter toward exponents of legal lore as was their wont in days gone by. Contrasting with Mr. Greenfield's physical ruggedness is Mr. Brownlee's six feet of spareness. The lack of robustness spells sacrifice in study. The attorney-general has been a diligent student, earnest, brilliant and presumably a generous spender of energy and electric light in his pursuit of knowledge. This storehouse of information stood the new government in great stead. Although in office but a few months previous to the session, Mr. Brownlee had mastered an amazing lot

of statutory problems before the House opened, and, as the lone lawyer on the government benches, had to familiarize himself with practically every measure submitted and help steer them all through the calm or troubled channels of the session, as the case might be.

Other Members of Ministry

Others on the treasury benches kept well in step with the leaders mentioned, Hon. George Hoadley, minister of agriculture, marching closely in place, though twitted sharply at times by the opposition for his past record as a Conservative member of the House. Mr. Hoadley is a parliamentarian of no mean order and a House strategist second to none when harassing a government, but on the right-hand side of the chamber he held himself well in check after a few preliminary outbursts, and contented himself with directing a number of rather contentious bills through the rapids of opposition. But let it not be assumed that Mr. Hoadley is a political leader who will let himself be elbowed aside or crowded out of the spotlight in sessions to come.

Hon. "Dick" Reid came up from Manville to take over the ministry of health and municipal affairs, full of admiration and respect for the way in which the late Hon. A. G. MacKay had got these two departments going in several directions at once. Like a true Scot, Mr. Reid tackled his problems with vigor, and made a favorable impression during the session by his evident sincerity and grasp of departmental problems.

Hon. Alex. Ross, minister of public works, is the Labor representative in the cabinet with four years of legislative experience behind him. This past service exposed him, as it did Mr. Hoadley, to some sarcastic taunts from former government members now in opposition, but he stuck closely to his guns with true Scotch tenacity, even to the verge of breaking with his former Labor colleagues who now occupied seats in the independent section.

Mrs. Irene Parlyb sat with the government front line as a minister without portfolio, though she sponsored the minimum wage for women bill in the House, with the active assistance of Mr. Ross, under whose administration it comes. Mrs. Parlyb's good judgment in council is held in high esteem by Premier Greenfield, and her speeches

and remarks in the House were always listened to with keen attention from all sides.

From a long experience in railway contracting and construction work Hon. Verner Smith came into the cabinet as minister of railways and telephones, his field of operations being extended during the session to include supervision of irrigation and drainage activities, with which the government is now linked under a policy of provincial bond guarantees for such undertakings. Mr. Smith went through the session without making a speech, though he spoke lucidly in piloting his departmental measures through the House.

Down at the far end of the treasury benches sat Hon. Perren Baker, new minister of education, slight of build, strong of voice, studious in public affairs, calmly enthusiastic in the cause of education, but content to let progress take a normal course on the highway mapped out by previous administrations, which he freely commended on a number of occasions. Mr. Baker watches life and politics with a quizzical half-smile and does not attempt to supplant Atlas as the modern world bearer, but appies himself quietly to his work notwithstanding and should make a steady-going success of his admittedly big undertaking.

Government Supporters

On the government side a number of private members showed at the outset of the session, when taunted by a former minister about their "hesitancy" in speaking on behalf of their constituents, that they were willing and fitted to debate on the floor of the legislature with as much ability as they displayed at the annual assemblies of the U.F.A. and on the political platform. In spite of their desire, however, to help the cabinet ministers in matters of legislation, it developed in the final caucus, or "confession," of the U.F.A. forces immediately after the session that they regarded with misgivings the assistance they had been able to give in this connection, and jointly and severally planned to "school" themselves in departmental affairs before another session rolls round. They intend to carry out this program by "unit assignments" whereby groups of members will familiarize themselves with special departments and be equipped to hold up their end of any House debate when former ministers now in opposition juggle expertly with facts and figures of previous years.

Seated opposite Mrs. Irene Parlyb was Mrs. Nellie McClung, noted author and lecturer, and now one of the

Continued on Page 15

News from the Organizations

Meetings for Mr. Garland

H. W. Leonard, secretary of the Bow River Constituency Association, is receiving numbers of requests for addresses from E. J. Garland, M.P., at various places in the riding. These requests will be met by arranging a trip for Mr. Garland, and an effort will be made to have the dates adhere as closely as possible to those requested; but on account of the time and expense that would be involved, this will not be possible in all cases.

Locals and district associations desiring meetings for Mr. Garland are requested to notify Mr. Leonard, at Tudor, at an early date. It will be impossible, of course, for Mr. Garland to address any meetings until parliament prorogues.

Importation of Alfalfa

In order to prevent the introduction into Canada of the alfalfa weevil, which is a serious pest in certain sections of the United States, the Dominion government has amended the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. The new regulations provide that all shipments of alfalfa, or lucerne hay, must be accompanied by a certificate stating the county and state in which the hay was grown; importation from counties and states in which the pest is prevalent is prohibited.

Tyndall Re-organizes

The people of the Tyndall neighborhood turned out in force on Wednesday evening to see the U.G.G. grain film put on by Mr. Bayne. An audience of well up to two hundred crowded the Orange hall and everybody enjoyed the pictures. Incidentally advantage was taken of the opportunity to re-organize the U.F.M. local which has been inactive for some time. A brief address was given by the secretary of the provincial association and then organization was proceeded with. Clifford Barclay was elected president, L. L. Taylor, vice-president, and J. F. Kehoe, secretary. A second meeting for further business was arranged for Saturday night, and the local is counting on doubling its membership and putting itself "on the map" at once in the way of active service in the forthcoming election.

A very interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter from R. A. Hoey, M.P., giving an illuminating account of the early days of the present session of the House of Commons and the work done there. It is a splendid indication of the value of the farmers' movement when the people are thus kept in touch directly and personally with the men who represent them in parliament. Tyndall will assuredly welcome further communications from their man at Ottawa.

Good Season's Work at Oakville

Oakville U.F.M. local has had a good year. During the winter four meetings of the directors and four meetings of the local were held. Two debates were among the outstanding events. The first was on the topic, Resolved that Government Regulation of Prices is preferable to the Open Market. President S. H. Lye and D. A. Mawhinney, supported the affirmative, and Rev. W. F. Brady and Dr. Alford the negative. The decision was in favor of the negative. The second topic was, Resolved That Mixed Farming is a Better System than Straight Grain Growing. In this case Jaffray Wood and W. H. Wood argued the affirmative, and G. L. Christie and G. S. Blight the negative, which latter again won.

In membership the record is no less encouraging, the present standing being 88 men and 40 women.—G.S.B.

A Resurrection

The Easter spirit has evidently struck the farmers of Rainton, and they are now due for a genuine resurrection.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Frank Hailstone recently wrote the Central office, Regina, as follows:

"Please send me some membership cards for joining the Grain Growers. I want two life membership cards and half a dozen yearly. I can get quite a few here to join. The association has been dead here for a couple of years so we want to send our fees to the Central office."

In reply everything necessary for the organization of a local has been forwarded. It is difficult to understand why the people of Rainton have allowed their local to lie dormant for a whole two years, particularly in view of the activity shown by farmers elsewhere, and the outstanding importance of the Wheat Board and freight rates questions, which have been to the front for so long. However, we are hoping to have a good report from Rainton before long.

A Large Membership

"Multum in parvo" would best describe the short and pithy letter from D. H. Muirhead, secretary of the Tate G.G.A. received a few days ago at the

Central office, Regina, which is in these terms:

"Enclosed please find applications for life memberships, and also order for \$10, covering initial payment of same. Also 86 membership fees (1922) \$86; also seven membership fees (1921) \$7.00; total \$103."

The above figures tell a story of progress, but they do not tell all the story. The records of the Central office show that the local has made a solid advance over the past year, the membership in 1921 being 74, while the total for 1922 thus far is 94, an increase of over 25 per cent., with two-thirds of the year still to run. Tate is setting a good example to more backward locals.

An Ambitious Local

A two days' picnic and stampede is the ambitious program projected for the coming summer by the Wideview local of the S.G.G.A. of which Ludwig Stoll is secretary.

This local has just concluded a most successful membership drive, the gain recorded being 61, of which 22 are junior members. The members gained

U.F.M. Campaign Notes

Beautiful Plains

The constituency convention at Neepawa on April 18 adopted the following lines of action:

1. Decision to place a candidate in the field.
2. A campaign committee of one from each local with power to add to their numbers.
3. That each local be responsible for a minimum contribution to campaign fund of one dollar per member.
4. That a campaign fund subscription of two dollars from non-members entitles them to the same privileges as members of the association at the meeting of election of delegates to nominating convention.
5. That each member of this campaign committee be responsible for appointing of a local committee in their locals to carry out the work of the revision of the voters' list, also financial duties, etc., all reports from locals to be in the hands of the secretary not later than May 10, and that each local pay at once in advance 50 cents per member to official agent.
6. That at the nominating convention the system of the single transferable vote be used in the choice of candidate.

St. George

The United Farmers of St. George constituency in convention at Eriksdale on April 21, took the following action:

1. Decided to place a U.F.M. candidate in the field.
2. Arranged that the headquarters for organization be at Eriksdale.
3. Agreed that the political board elected last September be recognized and empowered to take any action needful to run a U.F.M. candidate in the forthcoming election.
4. Decided that a nominating convention be held at Eriksdale, Thursday, June 1, at 1 p.m., the representation being one for every five paid-up members, including also active members one year in arrears.
5. Requested every local to collect funds for campaign purposes immediately.

Cypress

At their constituency convention on April 12, the United Farmers of Cypress set the date for the nominating convention for May 18.

Lansdowne

The United Farmers of Lansdowne at their convention at Alexander, on April 12, decided to enter a U.F.M.

candidate in the coming election. It was decided that the candidate should be resident of the constituency, a member of the U.F.M. in good standing, and in favor of the principles laid out in the platform.

It was also agreed that \$25 be remitted to the co-ordinating committee as a donation toward meeting its expenses.

It was decided that the nominating convention should be called for June 2, at Virden.

Minnedosa

The Minnedosa U.F.M. political executive at its meeting on March 31, decided to put on a drive for funds through the locals in connection with the canvass. One representative for each municipality will act as a member of the executive to have charge of the work through the local associations.

It was also decided that electors outside the U.F.M. on subscribing \$1.00 to the political fund would have the same representation at a nominating convention as the members of the association, that is, one delegate to each five.

Morden Rhineland

The United Farmers of Morden Rhineland at their convention on April 8, decided to place a U.F.M. candidate in the field for the coming election.

The date for the nominating convention was set for May 13, 2 p.m., at Morden.

Rockwood

The United Farmers of Rockwood constituency at their meeting on April 18, decided to nominate and run a candidate in the coming election.

It was agreed that the nominating convention be held in Stonewall, the date to be chosen by the committee and the representation to be one delegate for every five members of the U.F.M. or fraction thereof as recorded in the 1921 returns and additional new members for 1922.

Fairford

Fairford United Farmers at their convention on April 19, at Gypsumville, decided to run a U.F.M. candidate in the coming election. Their nominating convention will be held at Gypsumville and will be a delegate convention on the basis of one delegate to ten members. A live campaign committee was appointed with W. Sharp, of Hilbre, as president, Mrs. Dillabough, of Hilbre, as vice-president, and Oliver Calverley, of Birch Bay, as secretary.

by the two teams in the competition were at once enlisted as missionaries in the cause, and went out to gain other members. The result has been to gather into the local all but a very few in the district, and even these are to be followed up in the effort to get every available person into membership.

Co-operation Next

"We realize that our work has just started," says Mr. Stoll. "The next (thing) for us to do is to incorporate the local and get more into the business of co-operative buying and selling." There is a "wide view" opening out to the Wideview local, and if they can retain and train up as real co-operators the 22 juniors they have enrolled they will have done an enduring piece of work.

It should easily be possible for these young people to organize a junior local, the full management of which would be a splendid training in citizenship and the management of affairs. The passing of the resolution at the convention admitting juniors as associate members will probably do more for the training of the children and youths of the province than any action yet taken by the association, and the Central officials are certainly looking hopefully to the future in this respect.

Missionary Work

The farmers in a settlement in the Humboldt district, which is at present unorganized, are realizing the necessity of getting together for organization purposes, as appears from a letter recently received at the Central office of the S.G.G.A. from Joseph W. Belford, of Muenster. Mr. Belford says:

"A friend of mine has been requested to give an address and an appeal to some farmers in a settlement not yet organized, the subject to be, Why the Farmers Should Join the S.G.G.A. If you have pamphlets outlining what the association has done in the past, and the work now under way and under consideration, I would esteem it a favor to have them sent to me and I will pass them on."

A supply of literature was at once forwarded to Mr. Belford, and the organization department is looking to the organization of a local in this territory at an early date as a result.

U.F.A. Sunday

In accordance with the custom that has been followed for several years, U.F.A. Sunday will be observed on the third Sunday in June—June 18. Many locals are making arrangements to have addresses on that Sunday, either from local ministers or other speakers, on subjects suitable to the day.

Building a Stable

Flat Lake U.F.A. local are building a good stable at their meeting place, and it is expected that more members will attend the meetings when there is good stabling accommodation for their horses.

Licensing of Pool Halls

Bukowina U.F.A. local have passed a resolution protesting against the action of the License Branch in giving licenses to pool halls operating out in the country.

Combine for Summer Meetings

The three locals at Aden, Knappen and St. Kilda are planning joint meetings for the summer months, to include ball games and other sports as well as addresses and discussions. At the first of these meetings, papers will be given on the co-operative marketing of eggs and cream, and the formation of a beef ring.

How to be Happy

How to be Happy on the Farm, was the title of a very interesting paper given before the Wavy Lake U.F.A. local by T. S. Canavan.

Corrugated Iron

Fire, Lightning,
Rust and Storm Proof
EASILY APPLIED

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited
MANUFACTURERS
WINNIPEG

313W

Lump Jaw

The farmer's old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in cattle.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Remedy

Sold for \$2.50 a bottle under a positive guarantee since 1896—your money refunded if it fails. Write today for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Describes Lump Jaw and other ailments. It is FREE.

Fleming Bros., 47 Church St., Toronto, Ont.



SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 8 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. E. YOUNG, Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

BICKMORE GALL CURE

Heals Horses
While They Work

We have made this guarantee for almost 38 years. Sales greater than ever. Bickmore ends GALLS, SORES, CUTS, BURNS. Every user praises it. All dealers have 35c., 70c. and \$1.40 sizes.



The Bickmore Company
Old Town, Maine

**HARNESS
LEATHER
IN SIDES
58c. lb.
IN BACKS
70c. lb.**

We know money is scarce so will take your Horse and Cattle Hides, tan them for robes, and hold until fall.

Wheat City Tannery Ltd.

BRANDON, MAN.

Sure Death to Gophers

Order from your Dealer

**Currie Gopher
Killer** NOT A POISON

Write for Free Particulars

T. W. Hand Firework Co.

BRANDON, MAN.



Largely through the impetus given to the pure-bred industry by community breeding the state of Wisconsin sold \$500,000 worth of blood stock to outside purchasers during 1921. Holstein breeders received most of this sum.

Rocanville Concentrates on Yorkshires

Community Breeding Basis of Solid Progress—Ice Has Now Been Broken in Saskatchewan—By J. R. Booth, B.S.A.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been paid to an article which appeared in some of the western farm journals, recently, on Community Breeding of Livestock at Creelman, Saskatchewan. Now there comes from Rocanville, also in Saskatchewan, the bylaws of a Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Association, which is to operate on somewhat the same basis as the club previously organized at Creelman. The writer ventures the prediction that the next few years will see a considerable interest in this method of improving livestock and livestock conditions.

A community breeding association is a group of farmers or others who have combined their efforts, and their capital for the purpose of improving a certain breed of livestock. This is usually done by purchasing, collectively, pure-bred sires which are used on good females. Without going into the advantages of community breeding in detail we might here note several of the principal ones.

1. Much greater progress can be made in improving the stock of the community by the organized work of the association, which follows systematically, year after year, a well thought-out plan, than is possible when each breeder follows his own changing ideas.

2. The establishment of breeding centres will attract buyers because good stock of a certain breed can there be obtained in large quantities.

3. Increased economy, where the herds are small, through the joint use of sires.

4. The greatest use possible can be made of a good sire, because he can be retained for a long period simply by exchanging from one group to another, thereby avoiding inbreeding.

An Influence in Breed Foundation

Community or co-operative breeding of livestock is by no means a new idea. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and the Channel Islands, are examples well-known to any student of the subject. Out of community breeding in these old lands were developed most of the distinct breeds of livestock of the present day. It is extremely doubtful if ever a breed of Shorthorn cattle, Hereford cattle, Clydesdale, Belgian or Percheron horses, which are so well marked, so aptly suited to the particular need for which they were created, would ever have been created had not some far-sighted prophet seen the advantage of working with his neighbors to this end.

In describing the history of breeds we too often describe one man in a community as the founder of the breed, whereas a study of the local conditions nearly always indicates that several farmers worked with him; or in the spirit of competition, shall we say, against him. Someone of a group always comes to the front, and posterity very often forgets the group which made this possible when eulogizing the efforts of the one who, partly through his own constructive breeding and partly through this community competition, produced one or more outstanding animal which left a more or less definite

impression upon the stock of the future. For example, we think of the early history of the Herefords as centering around two or three men, and yet if we look closer we find whole communities in Herefordshire breeding these particular cattle, exchanging sires and selling females. This soon resulted in the production of an outstanding animal, and the breeding of this and succeeding great animals has made one or two men famous as the founders of the breed.

It was in such manner that all our present breeds were developed in these old lands, and it may be added that even at present co-operative breeding is more popular there than in our own continent.

Preserving Breed Distinctions

It may be argued that the breeds have now been established and the results of community breeding so fixed that co-operation is no longer necessary. The fixing of breed characteristics, however, is only one-half of the game of stock breeding. The maintenance of fixed characteristics is of equal importance. Anyone who has studied the farm flocks, herds and studs of our own country must have been impressed with the conglomeration of characteristics incorporated in the animals on the average farm.

The writer has in mind several communities in our own province where dairying is carried on extensively, and milk sent to the local co-operative creameries. In any of these districts you will find all the known breeds of dairy and beef cattle, with all the possible combinations of the two, producing milk. This is but one example where co-operation could be made profitable. These farmers co-operate on the finished product, but give second thought and often none at all to the living machine which gives them that product. This is one good instance in which co-operation in the use and development of one dairy breed would work wonders in the increased production of milk, and thus profits, while at the same time the standard of one breed would be maintained or perhaps improved upon. There are numerous examples both in Canada and the United States of successful community breeding of livestock. A few examples are here given:

Some Results

An increase of \$17 per head in the annual butter-fat production of heifers raised from pure-bred sires over the records of the herd from which they were produced, is shown by the members of the Douglas County, Minn., Co-operative Bull Association. In this large community there are eleven blocks of Guernsey and Holstein cattle, with about 60 cows in each block and one sire. A sire is used for two years and then passed on to the next block. This association is organized for 20 years, during which time the members figure they can materially increase the grade of cattle and the corresponding supply of milk.

Some of the rules of the association may be noted. The sires shall be Holstein and Guernsey breeds. No sire under 12 months of age shall be used. Sires purchased shall not be closely



**He lost enough
cream every
six months
to pay for a
DE LAVAL**

"I had a cream separator that I had been using and thought was all right. I have five cows and had been selling cream and feeding skim-milk to hogs as fast as separated. A few days ago I sold the hogs and left the skimmed milk in the can. The next day I noticed cream on it. I was so surprised that I skimmed it off by hand, churned it and made one pound and six ounces of butter.

"It took little figuring to show how much cream I had been feeding my hogs each day. I figured I had paid the price of a No. 15 De Laval every six months."

This letter is typical of many letters we receive.

Perhaps this same thing is happening to you and you don't realize it. If you are using an old or partly worn-out separator, or are skimming by hand, undoubtedly you are wasting enough cream to pay for a De Laval in a short time. The waste of cream occurring every day is criminal—more than enough to pay for the entire output of the De Laval Factory.

Most any kind of cream separator will do fairly good work the first few months, when it is new. But if it is cheaply made, after the first few months your trouble will begin.

And the worst of your experience with such a machine will not be the fact that it wears out quickly or that it runs hard, or that you are piling up repair expenses, but that you are losing a lot of butter-fat.

Why take chances at all when you can get a De Laval which has won hundreds of prizes, thousands of contests, and is used by millions. Experience has proved that it is the best cream separator that money can buy, and in the long run the cheapest.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream right away. See the local De Laval Agent, or if you don't know him, write to nearest office.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.

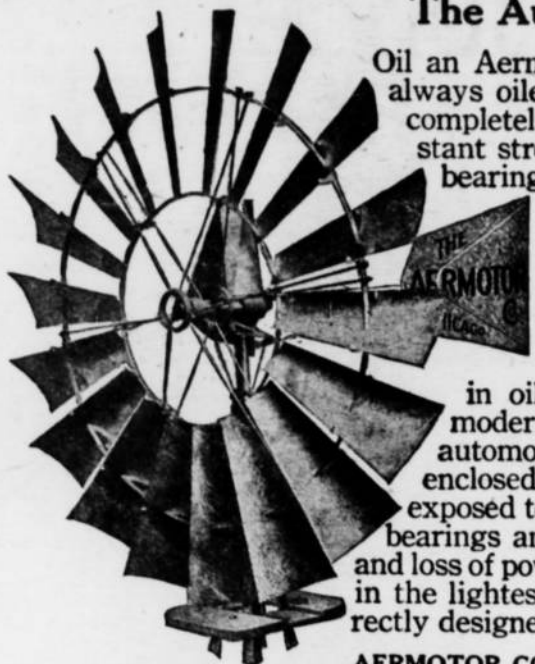
MONTREAL PETERBORO
WINNIPEG EDMONTON
VANCOUVER

Sooner or later you will use a

De Laval
Cream Separator and Milker

SELF-OILING WINDMILL

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor



Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled.

AERMOTOR CO. makes:

Galvanized Steel Windmills for Pumping and Power Purposes
Galvanized Steel Towers for supporting Windmills, Tanks, Bells, Wireless Apparatus, Flags, etc.
Pumps for every kind of windmill and hand use
Pump Cylinders for deep and shallow wells
Tanks of Wood and Galvanized Steel
A full line of Water-Supply Goods Steel-frame Wood Saws

Write for information and prices

AERMOTOR COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. A.

TO CANADIAN PACKING CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Established 54 Years

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US

Get the Utmost Profit from Your Cows

Put this Tag on your Cream Can and be assured of— **FULL WEIGHT, CORRECT TESTS, 24-HOUR SERVICE, SATISFACTION**

CREAM WANTED

For real service ship to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, owned by the farmers, operated for the farmers.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD. 844-846 SHERBROOK ST. WINNIPEG

Stifel's Indigo Cloth

Standard for over 75 years

No work that you farmers do is too rough for clothes made out of Stifel's Indigo Cloth.

All Overalls, Jumpers and Work Clothes made of this cloth last longer, wash better and keep their "looks."

See that you get it. Look for this boot shaped trade mark stamped on the back of the cloth.



Garments sold by dealers everywhere—We are makers of the cloth only.

J. L. STIFEL & SONS
Indigo Dyers and Printers
Wheeling, W. Va.
260 Church St., New York, N. Y.

related. One sire shall be bought for approximately every 60 cows. The number of cows owned shall determine the section. All members must report to the secretary all calves born during the year. The secretary to keep all records and registration papers. Inbreeding shall not be practiced. Many other such associations have now been formed in Minnesota.

Another example of co-operative breeding may be found in Lee County, Virginia. There have been Hereford breeders in this county for more than 20 years, but their fame had never been spread abroad. An association was formed to push the Hereford breed. Sales were held and advertised by the association. All cattle were inspected by the association and inferior stuff culled out. A show herd was made up, selected from the entire community. This herd toured the larger fairs with remarkable results. The local fair was brought to life and under the new system was made a real living help to the community. New interest was created in this new community enterprise. New members were added and competition became keen. Deputations of breeders visited the leading sales and brought back many high priced sires and heifers.

The result has been amazing. This county now produces among the best, and is known to the breeders at large as a centre to which they can go to purchase first class stock. So keen has been the interest taken by buyers of Lee Co. Herefords at the many sales, it has been found impossible to set a price on the stock and maintain them. Many breeders fearing to take a chance on losing an animal have had to reply "not for sale" to many enquiries.

Advantages to Commercial Stock Producer

Other examples might be mentioned, among which is our own horse breeders clubs, in which a number of farmers in a community agree on the use of one pure-bred sire. While such work is quite new in this province there is no doubt of the success of the movement. Not only are we developing more good registered stock of a uniform breed in each district, but we are raising very materially the general standard of farm grade horses in our rural communities. These results will only reach a maximum by the continued use of a particular breed to the exclusion of all others and the careful selection of the sire which is to be used.

We must get better livestock and much interest is being taken in the best and most economical way of procuring it. At present, community co-operation seems to be the one best bet. It has too often been true that farmers as a class could not co-operate. Let us hope that these barriers are breaking and that more general co-operation may be the result. Co-operation is absolutely essential and we must get it or sacrifice the opportunity for better farm conditions. If, in a given community, beef production is the predominating industry it is likely that many of the herds are of poor or medium quality, and that most of the herds can be improved by the introduction of new blood. This can be done most economically by the purchase of high grade sires by the united community.

It is interesting to note that wherever such successful societies have been built up the price of the land is materially increased, the community spirit is soon felt by everyone and the rural district becomes a fit place in which to live.

Opposed to Record Sales

"Boom times have always led to disastrous reactions in the pure-bred livestock business," says a contributor who complains that Prof. Day did not go far enough in his criticism contained in the article, entitled, The Breeders' Opportunity, which appeared in the January 4 issue of The Guide. "That story was told in cold print previous to the last boom, and it must have been apparent to those who were rising on the crest of the high price wave that that same wave would bubble over and leave them beached high and dry. Read Alvin H. Sanders' account of the mad race of events which led up to the New York Mills' sale of Bates' Shorthorns in 1873. Prices reached an



More Power for Your Ford

A NEW lease on life for tired Fords! More power to buck Spring's muddy roads. Snapper pick-up. That's what a Milwaukee Timer will give. Just put one on, and see how your car responds!

Cost! No more than a tankful of gasoline! Hard job! Fifteen minutes with pliers does the trick. In fact, the Spring overhaul of thousands of Fords means only cleaned spark plugs and a new

MILWAUKEE TIMER for FORDS

No other replacement makes a Ford car, truck or Fordson tractor so much more efficient. The Milwaukee's hotter spark puts more drive into each explosion.

The Milwaukee Timer's smooth-running design, highest quality materials and workmanship, and faultless performance have made it the standard replacement timer of the world. Over a million users.

Each Milwaukee Timer is rigidly tested, mechanically and electrically, before packing. It fits perfectly, runs freely and quietly—and its durability is famous. Ask any garage mechanic about the Milwaukee Timer.

Sold by garages, auto supply and hardware stores everywhere.

Milwaukee Motor Products, Inc.



Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

The Short-Circuit-Proof Timer! By a special method (patent applied for) contact points are sealed and anchored in their machine-cut grooves.

600,000

Maple Seedlings, 1 to 1 1/2 ft.	\$2.50 per 100
Maple Seedlings, 6 to 12 ins.	1.50 per 100
Cottonwood, 3 ft.	4.00 per 100
Cottonwood, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00 per doz.
Laurel and Golden Willows, 1 to 1 1/2 ft.	5.00 per 100
Russian Poplar, 1 to 1 1/2 ft.	7.00 per 100
R. Poplar Cuttings, 85c per 100	7.00 per 1000
R. Willow Cuttings, 75c per 100	6.00 per 1000
Best Red Currants, good roots	1.75 per doz.
Best Black Currants, good roots	2.50 per doz.
Houghton Gooseberries, good roots	2.75 per doz.
Hardy Hybrid Red Raspberries	.75 per doz.
Everbearing Strawberries	.75 per doz.
Best Red Rhubarb	1.75 per doz.
Hardy Apples, 4 ft.	.50 each
Hardy Apples, 2 to 3 ft.	.40 each
Choice Wild Plums, 1 to 1 1/2 ft.	1.50 per doz.
Lilac and Honeysuckle, 3 ft.	.50 each
Paeonies and Roses, red and white	.50 each
Caragana, for hedging, 4 to 6 ins.	2.00 per 100
Express paid on all orders of \$3.00 and over.	
Willow Cuttings in lots of 20,000,	
\$2.50 per 1000, F.O.B.	

JOHN CALDWELL

VIRIDEN MAN.

CATER'S Wood and Iron Pumps



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less than any pump made. A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for catalog G.

Address: Dept. G.

H. CATER, Brandon, Man.

Guide Classified ads. bring more orders than they can fill.

unprecedented level, then the break came and Bates' cattle on the American continent have never reached the same degree of eminence since.

"In recent years we have had an experience which does not parallel the Bates' boom in all respects but has led to consequences quite as disastrous. The livestock industry during the last decade has been profoundly influenced by a number of wealthy men who were in the business for speculation purposes and for notoriety, and who were entirely lacking in that constructive genius to which our improved breeds of livestock owe their origin and perfection. A study of sale records in the United States shows the senseless way in which auction sale records were pushed up year after year till they had no relationship whatever to the reproductive value of the animals concerned.

"Take the case of the Holstein bull which changed hands at \$100,000. What untold damage that record has done to the interests of the average farmer who buys pure-breds because of the commercial enhancement they will impart to his grade stock. When records like that are carried as headlines in the press, what chance has the half-section farmer of getting an ordinary good bull within the limits of his purse? He is obliged to take an inferior pure-bred which would have been castrated in normal times, or else to have recourse to a scrub.

"Even though commercial cattle values went to unheard-of levels, they were never so high that the average farmer could afford to pay more than \$200 for a bull to use on a grade herd, and what was it possible to get for less? It is the unfortunate sequel of boom times that farmers' herds are expanding when they are obliged, by financial limitations, to accept inferior sires. When good sires are selling at a price that ought to attract, the grower of commercial cattle, forced to economize, feels that he must get value out of the pure-bred scrub purchased at extravagant prices, and uses him as long as potency continues.

"Lest I should be mistaken, let it be added that this criticism does not apply to western breeders and is not aimed at them. They were caught in the eddy of a movement over which they had practically no control. They simply passed along to the growers of market cattle unconsciously an infection which was to lay themselves so low. The western cattle breeder deserves more sympathy than he is likely to get from the public. From a wide acquaintance, I can truthfully say that he represents more than the average ability and standard of citizenship. For the most part he entered this special business to capitalize personal qualities and sometimes peculiar opportunities of location. He has hit upon unhappy times and is taking his medicine manfully.

"To whomsoever may fall the task of teaching agricultural history, let him underline the lesson that real advances in cattle breeding are made when values are low."

Value of Cow-Testing Demonstrated

The value of cow-testing and recording as a guide in feeding for milk yield and in weeding out low producing cows from the herd is well illustrated by the officer in charge of the work under the Dominion Dairy Commissioner. In his report on the subject he gives instances of increase on annual revenue which illustrate what may be accomplished. In four years, he says, by adoption of the system, the Comox Association in British Columbia, increased the average yield per cow by 1,400 pounds milk and 70 pounds fat. This was in the period from 1914 to 1918, and in the latter year the increase meant at least fifty dollars more per cow than was obtained in 1914. In a locality in Ontario where the system has been followed for a term of years, the production of one herd, including a number of grade cows, has been increased from 5,400 pounds milk to nearly 12,000 pounds per cow. The average of 57 cows finishing a full year's testing in 1920 was 8,866 pounds milk and 313.4 pounds fat. The statement is made that in Denmark 20 per cent. of the cows are tested; that in the United States there are 452 associa-

tions operating with an average of 425 cows tested in each association, or over 272,000 cows in all, and that in Canada, where the method pursued is on different lines, 3,400 farmers are so engaged. The numbers everywhere are increasing rapidly. Co-operation is recommended as the best method to follow in operating the system of cow-testing, and the hiring of competent men to do the work.

Determining Sex of Geese

Q.—I would like to know if there is any special way of telling geese from ganders? A.—Geese are peculiar, in that both sexes are feathered exactly alike. Consequently, there is considerable difficulty in distinguishing ganders from geese, especially when young. Some experienced breeders determine the sexes by the difference in the voice, but that is a knowledge gained only by considerable acquaintance with

geese. The form, size, length of neck, and size of the head, are some indication as they approach maturity, the gander being the heavier, with a longer neck and larger head than the goose. A critical examination of each bird is a pretty sure method, but even this fails at times when made by a novice. On this subject Bailey says: "Much difficulty is often experienced in selecting the sexes, and although practiced men are seldom mistaken, yet even they can lay down no rule that is easy to follow. Close examination may always be depended upon, but that is not easy to the uninitiated. There is a curious plan adopted in Cambridgeshire. All the geese are shut in a stable or a pig-stye; a small dog is then put in. It is said, and we believe with truth, the geese will all lift up their heads and go to the back of the place, while the ganders will lower and stretch out their necks, hissing all the time."

JUDGE FARMER

THE Canadian farmer is the best judge of values. His dollars represent bushels of grain, hours of toil. And he has learned to spend them wisely—to secure the best of values when he buys. For over 50 years he has been buying Watkins Products because nowhere else can he get better value for his money.

Watkins tires are built for the Canadian farmer, for long life and rough roads with hard usage. They deliver the maximum of service at the minimum of cost—the best value in the tire market. And they come to you with the *double insurance* of "Watkins Quality" and our unusual mileage guaranty.

Ask your Watkins Dealer about these tires; or send for our Tire and Auto Supply booklet.

BIG W TREAD
Cord Tires
10,000 Mile Guaranty

Hand-Made Tires of "Watkins Quality" With the Watkins Specific Mileage Guaranty behind them. Watkins Products standard for over 50 years.

Watkins

OVER 150 PRODUCTS
"A Store at Your Door"

Your Watkins Dealer brings you over 150 quality products. He allows you liberal credit. He saves you time and money. Hold your orders for him; it pays. Over 20 million satisfied users of Watkins Products today; more than 5500 Watkins Dealers are kept busy supplying the demand. If one has not called recently, write us; we'll see that you are supplied.

MADE IN CANADA

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

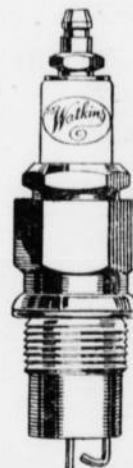
Department 385

MONTREAL, Que. HAMILTON, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Established 1868
The Original



Largest and Best
for Over 50 Years



Your motor will perform at its best with this *sure-fire*, guaranteed plug. Ask your Watkins Dealer to show it to you.

(73)

"A Repeater"

Used in a political sense, the term means a person who polls his vote several times during election day. Luckily that ugly characteristic does not apply to this term when used in other connections.

For instance, when a man writes in and tells us that year after year The Guide continues to bring him good success from his advertising, we feel mighty proud to have the name, "A Repeater," applied to our ads. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man., has tried them out, and here's what he says:

"We have had great success again this year selling Durocs. We consider The Guide one of the best advertising mediums there is.

"We are raising Durocs of a select bacon type, and are continually buying some of the best stock that can be got."

Standard Wgt. Galv. Barb Wire

At Lower Prices



Best 2-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool, \$3.80
Best 4-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool, \$3.95
 Terms Cash with the Order or C. O. D. F. O. B. Winnipeg Warehouse

We make and sell Sarnia Woven Wire Fencing, for Farm, Orchard, Garden, Lawn and the Poultry Yard; also Gates, Parts and Supplies. If interested in Woven Fencing, write for prices.

Reference: Bank of Montreal

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited
 502 Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

ATTENTION MR. FARMER!

It is only natural that you wish to receive the absolute **Top Market Price For Your Cream**. We feel positive that you will find that if you ship your sweet and sour cream to us your net returns will be much better than if you shipped elsewhere, as we **GUARANTEE** Correct and Honest Tests and Weights—Prompt Return of Empty Cans—Remittances Will Be Mailed to You Within 24 Hours After Your Shipment is Received. We are paying, until further notice—

DOMESTIC CREAM.....37c **SPECIAL CREAM**.....33c

(No. 1 and No. 2 Cream will be paid for at top market prices)

F.O.B. YOUR STATION—WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

A Trial Shipment is All We Ask. Give Us the Opportunity to Prove to You That it Will Pay You Well to Ship to Us.

FARMERS' CREAMERY COMPANY LIMITED

Cash Buyers of CREAM, EGGS and POULTRY.

OUR BANKERS are the Union Bank of Canada; they will tell you we are reliable.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

LET SASKATOON SERVE YOU

We are ready to fill your spring requirements for Plow Shares at the following prices:
12-in. \$3.05 13-in. \$3.30 14-in. \$3.45 15-in. \$3.60 16-in. \$3.75

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES. OUR 1922 PRICE LIST IS NOW READY.

IMPLEMENTS LIMITED - 220 AVENUE C, SASKATOON

PLOW SHARES

Mr. Farmer, we will sell you direct at these prices. Give number on back of old share when ordering. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ORDER NOW.
 SEND DIRECT TO

MACLEOD'S LIMITED
 WINNIPEG

FINISHED, FITTED
 AND BOLTED

12-in.	14-in.	16-in.	18-in.
\$2.95	\$3.35	\$3.65	\$3.95

FOR ALL
 MAKES OF
 PLOWS

Free Gifts to Guide Readers Free

Send us your Neighbor's New or Renewal Subscription. We will Send You any of the Prizes shown below. Hundreds of new and renewal subscriptions are being received by The Guide every month. Why don't you send in one or more of those that will be sent in anyway from your neighborhood, and, as a reward, let us send you, free and postpaid, one or more of the valuable prizes shown below? These prizes have all been selected with great care—are of high quality and exceptional value. You will be delighted with them.

AUTOMATIC DRILL

A Goodell-Pratt product, belonging to the same family as "Mr. Punch," their widely advertised drill. A light-weight tool, 10 inches long, finished in dull grey metal. Contains eight graduated drill points, each carried in a separate numbered compartment in the magazine handle, from which they are released, individually as desired, through a hole in the rotating cap. In operating, select the size of point desired, insert in chuck jaws, place where hole is desired and push. Will have a hole through an inch of solid oak in ten seconds with no danger of splitting. One of the handiest and neatest tools you can have about the place. Once you've had one you'd never be without it. Retails regularly at \$2.75. Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 in Guide subscriptions, new or renewal—not your own.



HOUSEHOLD SHEARS

Made of finest forged shear steel, 8 inches long. Hardened and tempered to take and retain a keen cutting edge. Beautifully finished. Black handles, adjustable lock nuts. Sells regularly for \$1.75. Free and postpaid for \$2.00 in Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own).



YOU OFTEN NEED A GOOD BUTCHER KNIFE

This "Village Blacksmith" butcher knife has a blade keen as a razor edge—a six-inch blade of hand-wrought steel. A most useful article to have in the farm home. If you would like to own this most excellent knife, send us \$2.00 worth of Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own).

SIX TEASPOONS FREE



NUPOINT PENCIL

Heavy Nickel-plated Chased Barrel

Exceptional value, strong and durable. Has clip on barrel, and eraser under removable cap. Fitted with leads (sufficient for months of use) which are carried in head of barrel. Barrel all one piece—leads inserted at tip. Retails at \$1.00 or more. Sent you free for sending us one new or renewal subscription (not your own) for The Guide for one year at \$1.00.

OUR NEW LOW-PRICE OFFER IS:

One Year, \$1.00 Three Years, \$2.00 Five Years, \$3.00

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Grain Smuts and their Treatment

Tremendous Annual Losses by Smut Entirely Preventable—Treatment Cheap and Beneficial Even When Smut is Not in Evidence

THERE is no reason why farmers should lose a single dollar through the loss of yield and quality of grain occasioned by smut infection. There is a certain method of prevention against every kind of smut which attacks our common grains, and conscientious treatment will bring positive results.

There are two kinds of smuts, covered and loose. Wheat, oats and barley are each affected by both kinds. The covered smut of wheat, however, is distinct from that of barley or oats, and likewise the various loose smuts are caused by different parasites. That means there are at least six clearly de-

formaldehyde treatment is resorted to in both cases.

The first smut preventative used widely was bluestone. It has been almost entirely superseded by formaldehyde. The disadvantages of bluestone are that it is harder to dissolve, hard on the hands, damages grain more easily, and is wholly unsatisfactory for oats and barley. However, some farmers still cling to it. When used, four pounds of bluestone or copper sulphate are dissolved in a small quantity of hot water and then mixed with a barrelful of cold water.

Formaldehyde is an ideal preventative agent for all the covered smuts and



In order from left to right: 1, Covered smut of wheat; 2, loose smut of wheat; 3, covered smut of oats; 4, loose smut of oats; 5, covered smut of barley; 6, loose smut of barley.

finer varieties of smut which the western farmer may have to combat.

The covered smuts do not burst the kernel, as the loose smuts do, but the spores which carry the infection remain within the kernel until threshing time, when these smut "balls" are broken and the spores scattered through the whole mass, infecting the healthy kernels. The most prevalent form of covered smut is that which attacks wheat. It is often spoken of as "stinking smut" on account of the peculiar fetid odor like that of decaying fish that may be noted several rods to the leeward of any badly infested field. Another term which is in common use throughout the West is "tagged wheat." This refers to kernels which are infected or "tagged" by contact with the brown, smeary dust from broken smut balls. The hairs at the tip of the kernel and the crease of tagged wheat become filled with tiny spores, which if not killed by formaldehyde treatment, or its equivalent, germinate at the same time as the seed germinates and results in an infected head at maturity.

Loose smut of wheat is easily recognized. This disease takes the whole head—only the black powder remains where the kernels and chaff should be. It is spread by the wind at blossoming time. Infection is not carried on the surface of the kernel, as in the case of stinking smut, therefore the formalin treatment is not so uniformly satisfactory in controlling it. The mycelium or threads which produce the disease in the next generation are right inside the kernel, and recourse must be had to the hot-water treatment.

The two smuts of barley resemble in appearance the corresponding smuts of wheat. The same methods of control are applicable in each case.

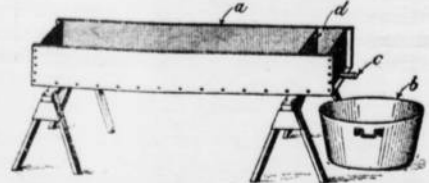
Formalin Kills Both Oat Smuts

The covered smut of oats is recognized by a normal panicle, graceful and drooping, but with black spore masses in some or all of the kernels. The chaff and hulls remain and hold the spore mass together until threshing time, when the spores are spread among the sound grain in the same manner as with wheat. The loose or naked smut of oats is characteristic of all the loose smuts in appearance. It destroys chaff and hulls and leaves a stiff-looking cluster of naked spore balls with no resemblance to oats, except the peculiar panicle or open head of this grain. The spores of both oat smuts are carried on the outside of the kernel, therefore the

for the loose smut of oats. It is a gas in solution. One particular brand, very widely sold, goes by the name of formalin. The strength of formaldehyde varies from 35 to 40 per cent. On standing it tends to become stronger, as the water solvent evaporates more rapidly than the gas. After a certain amount of evaporation has taken place the mixture becomes milky in appearance. Cold weather has the same effect. By adding a little hot water it will become clear again and is as good as ever for use. Formalin is very inexpensive, a 50-cent bottle makes a barrel of solution. Like so many other chemical discoveries, the formalin treatment for smut was originated in Germany. After two years' demonstrated success it was brought to North Dakota by Prof. H. L. Bolley, in 1897.

Equipment

There are three principal methods of applying formalin: By sprinkling on grain heaped up on a tight floor, by immersion with the aid of a variety of home-made devices, and by treatment with a number of manufactured pick-



Home-made devices for pickling grain

ling machines. The first method is the simplest, but involves more hard work. The seed is placed on a clean floor or canvas in a pile or layer several inches thick. It is then sprinkled with an ordinary watering can, or a broom dipped intermittently in the solution. While sprinkling is being done, the grain must be shoveled over and over until every kernel is wet. The grain is then placed in a pile and covered over with sacks, blankets or a tarpaulin.

The treated seed may be covered two to six hours, and, if then uncovered and spread out to dry, there is not the slightest danger of any damage, and

Continued on Page 21

\$27.50 American
Upward **CREAM**
SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 6210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

SATISFACTION TO SHIPPERS

Has built up the great **CRESCENT** market for **CREAM** at **WINNIPEG**.

Every producer gets a square deal. We provide cans on easy terms, furnish free tags, and **PAY ALL CHARGES**.

CRESCENT PURE MILK COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes, for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. Hay Cutting Rights and Timber Permits are issued, and applications for Mining Leases will be considered. For full terms and particulars apply to

Land Commissioner

Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author.

H. CLAY GLOVER CO. Inc.
129 West 24th Street, New York

MYERS "SELF-OILING" Power Pumps



HERE'S capacity a plenty for all pumping needs. The ideal pump for homes, farms, creameries, dairies, factories, town water systems. Twelve sizes—delivers 400 to 10,000 gallons an hour. Low in cost, quiet, safe, self-oiling, trouble-free. Extra large valves and waterways—a truly better pump. Ask your dealer about Myers Pumps, Door Hangers and Hay Tools. Or write us.

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
502 Church St., Ashland, O.

X TRY X THE MONARCH X LUMBER CO. LTD. X

The Efficient Citizenship Group

Continued from Page 4

such an infinite enterprise, at its beginning. There is an almost universal realization that a great change is not only impending but already beginning. The best we can hope to do intelligently and safely at this time is to investigate and choose between primary principles, believing that if we choose right principles, details will adjust themselves automatically. Autoeracy has co-operated to develop strength for the purpose of aggressive competition. Democracy is now co-operating to develop strength for the purpose of defensive competition. As democracy progresses it will develop an ever increasing understanding that its best interests can only be served by an all-embracing co-operation. This is the ultimate end of democratic economic group organization, while successful competition is the ultimate end sought by plutocratic organized groups. I would say the end of plutocratic organized groups is dominating supremacy by competition, while that of democratic organized groups is the supremacy of all-embracing co-operation. These ends are irreconcilable and one must triumph, the other go down. Out of a triumphant plutocracy a few will emerge, while the many will be submerged. Out of a triumphant democracy all will emerge and humanity be glorified.

Organizing Democracy

Q.—"Democracy can only be established on the basis of co-operation." A democratic movement will naturally attract a great many who cannot be organized on the basis of economic interest, the so-called "intellectuals" for instance, people of culture whose sympathies lie in the direction of democratic aspiration. What provision can be made for them in a nation organized into economic class groups?

A.—I cannot conceive of a development in democracy, in which the individual democrat will be left absolutely alone, unable to intelligently connect himself with some democratic group and give efficient service. All difficulties of this kind will gradually disappear as democratic progress through organization is made. If the principle is right, proper adjustments will gradually work themselves out. Human vision of future social development is too limited to see the working out of details, on any basis or any plan. The most important duty of the present is to study and test fundamental principles and leave minor details to the future.

Q.—Is it not possible to organize on the basis of similar thinking? A much larger group than can be organized on the basis of economic interest? Why is economic interest to be regarded as a better basis for stable organization than common interest on the basis of ideas?

A.—No, it is not possible to organize on a basis of similar thinking. There is no more confusion anywhere than there is in thought, and there is nothing more unstable and changing than the thinking of the great masses. The hope of a stable group lies in the stability of the foundation on which the group is organized. Agriculture has existed from time immemorial, and will exist to time indefinite. It is stable. There is a common and a stable interest between all agriculturalists, but the greatest amount of confusion of thought among them. On the basis of a common vital interest they can develop organization and through organization they can develop stability of opinions, or in other words, efficient intelligence. It is not the size of the group, but its efficiency that counts.

Q.—If political parties were organized on a true democratic basis why would the organization be less efficient and less stable than organization on the basis of economic interest?

A.—Once more I will reiterate that a political party is not an organization. It is a structure. It is an unstable mass based on confusion of thought. Democracy will be the result of mass co-operation; mass co-operation must be implemented by systematic organization, and the political party system furnishes no basis for systematic mass co-operation. The political party was an inset in the social system during a certain phase of development. It was necessary to, and occupied about the same place in, democratic progress that the forked stick, used by the ancient

Good Hogs Made Better

The difference between good hogs and poor hogs—between profit and loss—is largely the difference in their health and vigor. Hurry your hogs to market weight in shorter time—cash-in on them quicker—by adding to their ration a small amount of

Pratts Hog Tonic

A guaranteed tonic and regulator, that tones up the system and puts hogs in tip-top condition. Helps keep disease away, makes hogs healthy and hearty. Then they stand up under the strain of heavy feeding and turn all their food into pork.

"Your Money Back IF YOU Are Not Satisfied."

Made in our own factory in Toronto
Sold by dealers all over Canada.
Write for FREE Booklet—worth dollars to you.

Pratt Food Co., of Canada, Limited
328T Carlaw Ave., Toronto.

Buy the Tractor That Saves You Most Money

What you want on your farm is power that will do your work faster, better and cheaper. The form of power is not the most important question. You want the best and cheapest available.

If any one tractor produces cheapest power—if it does your work day after day, year after year, at cheapest cost—that is the tractor you should buy.

OILPULL TRACTOR

The Cheapest Farm Power

The cost of tractor power is determined largely by fuel cost—upkeep expense and length of tractor life.

The OilPull saves money on fuel. According to the results of exhaustive expert tests, the OilPull fuel bill is 39% less than the average of all other tractors.

The OilPull saves money on upkeep. The upkeep expense reported by owners is 50% less than the average upkeep expense reported to the Government in a recent tractor investigation in the Corn Belt.

The OilPull saves money on depreciation. Thousands of OilPulls are still giving faithful service after eight, nine, ten and even twelve years of use.

Let us send you more detailed information on how the OilPull will save money on your farm. In the meantime, see your local dealer.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.
Saskatoon, Sask. Regina, Sask.
Calgary, Alta. Winnipeg, Man.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, Inc.
Dept. M
(mail to nearest office)

Please send FREE copy of your booklet, "Triple Heat Control" and how to save 39% on fuel.

Name.....
Address.....
County.....State.....

The Advance-Rumely Line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover hullers, husker-shredders and farm trucks.

Serviced through 30 branch offices and warehouses

ADVANCE-RUMELY

Truly Delicious!

"SALADA"

TEA

Is Without Doubt "The Best."

Sold in Sealed Packets Only.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Egyptians as a plow, occupied in the development of agriculture. That phase is passing, and the political party is fading away, gasping, dying. Its remains will be entombed in the catacombs of advancing civilization. Let us remember it in charity, and let the dead past receive its dead, while we, the living, deal with the living present, ever looking to the unfolding future.

Leadership

Q.—Experience has abundantly testified that in all forms of organization the tendency is to concentrate power in the hands of a few. This oligarchical tendency is so universal that students of such matters have declared that it is inevitable because founded on human nature—there will always be the leaders and the led. Men will always have leaders who gather power into their hands, because men in the mass instinctively demand leadership. Will economic group organization with local autonomy be able effectually to overcome this tendency? Do you think that true democracy will ever come without the

leadership of men and the acceptance of that leadership by the masses?

A.—No, there will never be a time when the masses can make progress without leadership. To utterly destroy leadership would be to throw us back into a state of complete individualism, which means primitive savagery. There are two kinds of leadership, autocratic and democratic. Autocratic leadership, or rather, drivership, is self-serving and tyrannical. Real or democratic leadership must be sympathetic and service-giving in leading the masses up to higher citizenship, and the development of a social system in accordance with true social principles. Nothing is more vital to democratic progress than true democratic leadership, and perhaps democratic weakness is, at the present time, nowhere more manifest than in its leadership. This leadership must be democratically chosen, that is, chosen by the people. The people have not yet developed the capacity for wisely selecting leadership. Very little material for such leadership has yet been developed and made manifest. Many of the selections prove incompetent and without vision. Many of them have inherently possessed, or quickly develop the autocratic viewpoint, and become worse than useless. The crying need of democratic progress is real democratic, capable leadership. Such leadership will be the centralizing, mobilizing, guiding influence of developing democracy, the guiding intelligence of organized co-operation, the heart and soul of democracy. This does not mean a great one-man leader, but embraces all leadership, from the most humble service given in the smallest unit of organization, up to the highest service given in a democratic, organized nation. Nothing in the past has been on a more false basis than leadership. The creation of true leadership remains for the future. This is true in all democratic affairs, including both political and economic. Nothing is more essential than mutual confidence between a leader and the led. A leader who has no confidence in the membership of his group, and their capacity to develop sufficient mass intelligence to qualify them for self-government, cannot hope to get their confidence in him as a leader. In an organized group, especially a democratic one, mutual confidence is not only essential, but vital. A leader who cannot have confidence in the potential capacity of the group, and does not have a keen appreciation of his own responsibility in guiding the development of that capacity, should at once resign his leadership. A group that loses confidence in a leader should at once replace him. Progress of the group without this mutual confidence is impossible.

Agreement on Natural Resources

The agreement between the Dominion government and the government of Manitoba with regard to the transfer of the natural resources, as given to the House of Commons by Premier Mackenzie King on April 21, is as follows:

"As between the government of Manitoba and the Dominion government it has been agreed:

"1. That it is desirable and just that such adjustments be made between the Dominion of Canada and the prairie provinces with respect to their natural resources as will give full recognition to the principle that in this respect they are entitled to be placed in a position of equality with the other provinces of Confederation.

"2. That the government of Canada will negotiate an agreement with the prairie provinces with the above object in view, such agreement to be subject to ratification by parliament and the respective legislatures.

"3. That failing agreement on any point as between the Dominion and the province of Manitoba, all such items so in dispute shall be referred to arbitration.

"4. That any awards made by such arbitrators shall be subject to ratification by parliament and the legislature of Manitoba."

The old proverb, "Nothing succeeds like success," has now been changed to read "Nothing succeeds like Sweet Clover."



Good Horses Are Good Property

THERE are many reasons why good horses will always be needed in Canada, and why it will always pay to breed good horses instead of scrubs. The same reasons go to prove the benefit of joining a Community Breeding Club in your own section, and securing the co-operation of the Dominion Government in the work of improving the standard of Canadian horses. Here in brief form is the result of reports received from every province in Canada to show why it pays to

Breed Good Horses—Because:

The farms of this country cannot get along well without them. The average Canadian farm is rolling land, a great many are hilly, and there is quite a proportion of rough land, which only horses can work, while horses are found economical even on the level prairie.

Canadian weather conditions do not affect the efficiency of horses the year round.

Good horses can be raised on Canadian farms at small expense and maintained at first cost.

Good horses are efficient power units, turning a higher percentage of the fuel value of their rations into actual work, as compared with mechanical power.

Good horses are long-lived and cost little for repairs.

Good, well-bred mares, through their colts, can be made to provide power

for the farm at a profit instead of an expense.

The horse returns fertility to the land as a valuable by-product, whereas mechanical power steadily exhausts the resources of nature while putting nothing back.

Good horses cost little or no more to raise and feed than poor horses, can do more work per day, week in and week out, and can always command a ready, profitable market.

There is a growing demand for good draft horses, and for big, clean-legged light breeds for express and delivery work in towns and cities. And for economic reasons this demand will be permanent.

For delivery work and short hauls with frequent stops, the horse is by far the most convenient and economical motive power yet developed. The horse is the age-long friend of man and will always have his place.

*There Will Always Be a Profitable Market
for Good Horses*

Dominion Live Stock Branch

Department of Agriculture

Ottawa, Canada

The Alberta Legislature

Continued from Page 7

Liberal members for Edmonton. In the new role of a legislator Mrs. McClung won fresh laurels. No member attended every hour of the session more assiduously; no one gave parliamentary methods and duties more earnest study, and all this without attempting to interpose her opinions at any time for the mere purpose of making a speech, though she had her say decisively when occasion offered and used her vote in a manner that showed even the farmer benches the way of independence.

Conservative and Independent

At Mrs. McClung's left hand sat Brig.-Gen. J. S. Stewart, the "Conservative party" in the legislature, as he was laughingly called; he and Hon. George Hoadley being the only members of the once formidable Conservative opposition to survive the U.F.A. tidal wave of last July.

At the extreme left of the chamber were the five independent members, so-called, an odd little assembly of diverse spirits. The trio of Labor members brought up the rear of the section—Fred White, Calgary alderman, rotund, suave, very painstaking as to expression but tenacious in attack; P. M. Christopher, Rocky Mountain, silent in long stretches at a time and shrinking behind thick-lensed glasses in a way that made his reputation as a "fire-brand" seem incongruous; and, lastly, W. G. Johnston, Medicine Hat, radiating health, good nature and western ideas, with a seasoning of radicalism of the mild type affected by railwaymen, and the ability to express himself logically if not with real eloquence.

The Opposition

In the new role of leader of the opposition, former Attorney-general John R. Boyle, K.C., sustained his reputation as a political fighter who asked and gave no quarter, and his selection as Liberal leader in the House was taken to indicate that the fledgling government would be dragooned without mercy whenever opportunity offered. Wherein Mr. Boyle completely shattered all calculations. While freely offering advice in matters of legislation, he refrained from open assault on all but three or four occasions.

One of the fiercest fights carried out by Leader Boyle and the Liberals was against the bill amending the Women's Institutes Act, whereby the scope of government assistance was extended to other women's organizations, conforming to requirements as to meetings and other business matters, Mr. Boyle bluntly charging that the primary purpose was to "appropriate public funds to assist in party organization," as exemplified by the U.F.W.A. In this prolonged debate Mr. Brownlee first established himself as a political knight errant, entering the lists as the main champion in defence of the measure which eventually passed. Mr. Brownlee claimed the amended act did not curtail the privileges of the Women's Institutes, but extended the government service to other women's societies equally deserving.

The Liberals also waged a general assault on the new taxation measures of the government, these providing for another five cents a ton on coal; an all-round increase in amusement taxes; considerably higher corporation fees, except on trust and loan companies, and a brand new tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline. These new sources of revenue are expected to yield well over \$1,000,000.

Contentious Measures

Particularly were the opposition critical of the government for proposing to spend in 1922 the sum of \$14,747,402.88 from income account when the actual revenue in 1921 reached only \$11,086,936.65, out of an estimate of \$12,778,879.87. To this and other charges of like character the government reminded the former ministers that the golden opportunity of economy had been theirs for years past, before the people of the province got accustomed to "paternalism" to the alarming degree that exists today. Premier Greenfield on more than one occasion deplored and warned against unreasonable demands for wider public services and government aid.

Last minute legislation of the government also drew opposition from the

Liberals. One statute law amendment proposed to allow chiropractors within the province to practice one year without molestation, on permit from the university, and those from without the province to be recognized when from approved schools of chiropractic. Mr. Boyle succeeded in having the latter proviso altered, so that chiropractors outside the province would be barred from special privileges, it being promised by Hon. Mr. Brownlee that the whole Medical Profession Act would be overhauled when the field had been probed.

Hon. Mr. Brownlee and Mr. Boyle sparred strenuously, too, over amendments to the Land Titles Act, whereby mortgages will be given leasehold rights on the land under mortgage, to the extent of one-third the crop thereon. While Mr. Boyle claimed the mortgage companies had "put one over" the government, and that mortgagors would not generally realize when signing a mortgage that they were submitting themselves to a tenancy of their own lands, Mr. Brownlee contended that mortgagors were being given more practical protection under the change, inasmuch as mortgagees would be given safeguards against other creditors making off with the crop proceeds, and thus being left with no alternative but to foreclose and sell the land to realize the amount of the mortgage. The House majority agreed with the attorney-general and the amendment passed. In the same bill the exemptions ordinance was amended, raising

SATISFACTION



BEFORE your grain can be marketed, it must be threshed, and nothing brings greater satisfaction than a threshing job well done. Good, clean, fast threshing, day after day, without loss or delay, and at low cost, requires certain important qualities in a machine. All these qualities are found in Case threshers. This is proved by their eighty year record in the hands of farmers and threshermen everywhere. Today, Case machines thresh more of the world's grain than any other make, because they excel in these qualities.

They Save The Grain—From the feeder to the windstacker all parts work as a unit in threshing and saving all the grain.

They Thresh All Grains and Seeds—There is not a seed or grain grown that cannot be threshed, cleaned and saved with a Case Thresher. Everything necessary to handle any kind of grain can be furnished.

They Clean Thoroughly—The moment the grain leaves the cylinder Case separators begin the work of cleaning, and continue it until the grain is delivered in prime condition for marketing.

They Are Easy to Operate and Adjust—Changing a Case from one grain to another usually requires not more than three simple adjust-

ments which can be made without stopping the machine.

They Are Durable—The average life of a Case Thresher is easily 20 years. Most of the first steel threshers we sold in 1904 are still in use and good for many more years. Our present machines are even more durable.

Because of these and other, good qualities, Case Threshers give universal satisfaction to threshermen and farmers alike.

There are seven sizes of Case Threshers, 20x28, 22x36, 26x46, 28x50, 32x54, 36x58 and 40x62.

Interesting new booklets on the advantages and money making possibilities of Case Threshers are now ready. Write for your copy.



J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

(Established 1842)

DEPT. S47

RACINE

WISCONSIN

Factory Branches: Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton. Manitoba—Winnipeg, Brandon. Saskatchewan—Regina, Saskatoon. Ontario—Toronto.

Sometime
You'll Learn
to wear—

**Northern
Overalls**

Made From
Quality
Materials

Your dealer has them, or can get them.
Northern Shirt Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

CONCRETE FOR SMALL JOBS

Such as foundations, culverts, barn walls and cellars, can now be mixed at one-quarter the cost, and 20 per cent. of the cement can be saved. Thousands of farmers now own a Concrete Mixer, a real necessity on every farm where buildings are to be erected or repaired.

THE LONDON GEM CONCRETE MIXER

is our latest engineering triumph. It solves the problem of mixing concrete on small jobs. It can be operated by one man. Can be run by hand or connected to a gasoline engine or any kind of power. It is well built, has practically no parts to wear out, and will save the price of itself in ten days' use. Sold direct to the farmers, saving them commission or middlemen's profit. Prices and particulars sent on request. Ask for pamphlet G.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LTD., London, Canada, Dept. X
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES



*Superb Quality
Finest Workmanship
Greatest Value
in the World*

10 for 18¢
20 " 35¢

*And in tins
of 50 & 100*

be a general conference of creditors and others concerned to attempt a mutually satisfactory course of action to be followed when the year's crop is ready for market. Clothing, food and another season's seed grain will be reserved in any case, and distribution of assets above this minimum may be arranged by the commissioner and his agents. The act applies for one year only, and creditors will also be protected in cases where there is reason to believe a farmer intends to abscond and defraud.

Road Policy

The new Highways Act, to come generally into effect January, 1923, provides for a highways' commissioner to have supervision over all roads in the province, with an advisory board of four other members, consisting of the deputy minister of public works, an engineer from the university staff, and two representatives of the municipalities. This board will be created this year to map out a highways' system and prepare for the distribution of next year's appropriations. Highways are now classified as (a) main, (b) market roads, (c) local roads, and (d) colonization roads; the government to bear all the costs of the first named, the local authorities of the second and third, while the temporary colonization roads will be handled by the department. Local authorities will hereafter be required to contribute to the cost of steel and concrete bridges under \$10,000, while the government will share in the expense of road surfacing, grubbing, etc., under condition, from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

Labor Legislation

While not fixing a statutory rate of remuneration, the new Minimum Wage Act for women provides for a board of three members to administer the act, one representing employers, one employees, and the third a presiding officer to be appointed by the government. This commission will establish a scale of wages for women workers in factories and such places in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller and Redcliffe, where the act exclusively applies.

Another act, sponsored by Hon. Alex. Ross, creates a bureau of labor, under a commissioner to be appointed, the specific duties of such an official not being definitely set out in the act.

Seed Grain and Relief Acts for the drought areas were passed, along the lines of previous years, reasonable limitations being established and the government claim given priority over all other charges.

Tax Recovery

The new Tax Recovery Act, which wipes out previous legislation for the enforcement of tax payments in rural districts, requires municipalities to file caveats on properties in arrears for the current year, within 60 days after a list of lands so liable has been issued on August 14. Unredeemed lands are advertised in one issue of the Alberta Gazette in the March following, the property to be forfeited to the municipality if not redeemed within one year after the filing of the caveat. Before another year elapses after issue of title the lands must be offered at public auction, and, if purchased, the rights of the owner to redeem cease, as they do if the land is sold at any time subsequently at private sale, the municipality to retain the proceeds.

Liquor Legislation

Amendments to the Liquor Act more strictly define the restrictions as to "privileged" persons; widen the power of magistrates to fine and imprison for offences not only in selling illegally but for illegal possession, and generally "tighten up" the act for the purposes of more rigid enforcement. A new liquor act commissioner is provided for, this to be E. C. Bishop. The executive council assume powers of entirely regulating the sale of liquor from the government vendor to "privileged" persons and the issuance of prescriptions, besides the right to establish areas within the province in which drug stores shall not handle liquor save in six-ounce bottles on prescription, the regular sale in these zones to be through



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

LARGE AND SMALL

Have Music in Your Home On Easy Payment Terms

Whether it be a piano, player-piano, phonograph or any of the smaller musical instruments. Our immense volume of business enables us to quote lowest possible prices and easiest terms of payment. For full particulars and illustrated catalogues write us today.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD.

333 PORTAGE AVE.

GREATEST SELECTION UNDER ONE ROOF.

PIANOS—Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheim, Williams, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Kern, Morris, Doherty, Lesage and Canada.

PHONOGRAPHS—Edison, Aeolian-Vocalion, Columbia, Gerhard Heintzman, Starr, Pathé, McLagan, Euphonia.

the number of horses from three to four for a farmer, the homestead value from \$1,500 to \$3,000, and seed grain for 160 acres instead of for 80 as formerly.

Relief in Drought Areas

Although the government did not even contemplate the creation of a provincial bank, as asked for in resolution of the U.F.A. convention, it was stated that the financial field will be investigated by a specially engaged expert in the matter during the coming summer, with a view of bringing local changes into effect, and recommending to the Dominion parliament, in 1923, alterations to the Banking Act. The outstanding financial measure of the new government was beyond question the semi-Moratorium Act to be placed under the supervision of a special commissioner in the drought areas. This act was brought in by Mr. Brownlee in the dying hours of the session, and may be brought into effect by order-in-council in any part of the province, though designed especially for the drought region. Assistant commissioners may be appointed to aid the commissioner in adjusting financial matters between creditors and farmers, the first move to

vendor's agencies. It is expected that these areas will be declared first in Edmonton and Calgary. Flavoring extracts for culinary purposes may be manufactured and sold subject to a formula approved by the executive council.

The new act to regulate and tax export liquor houses provides for a close checking up of such places, besides imposing an annual tax of \$2,000 on each, with additional tax of \$2.00 on every gallon in excess of 1,000 gallons in stock after October 1.

Legislative Miscellany

Another brand new statute is the Superannuation Act, establishing an allowance and pension scheme for government employees, to be managed by a board comprising the civil service commissioner (formerly the efficiency officer), a chairman appointed by the government, and a representative of the employees.

Many amendments were made to the Motor Vehicles Act, the principal change providing for the impounding of the car for varying periods in the case of a person being convicted of driving while intoxicated, in addition to the fine. On application of farmer members, this was made to apply to rural highways as well as urban roads and streets.

Scores of more or less important amendments were made in a great number of the public statutes in addition to the outstanding measures.

One entirely new act provides for the licensing and regulation of produce merchants handling farm produce, including grain and livestock where not bonded and handled under the Grain Act and Livestock Products Act, the applicant to pay a license fee of \$10 yearly and a bond from \$1,000 upwards.

For the extermination of agricultural pests, primarily grasshoppers, a new act making it compulsory for land-owners and municipalities to take proper measures to eradicate these crop menaces was enacted, the government to defray half the cost of the necessary poison after providing supplies at central mixing stations.

One of the battles royal of the session was fought over amendments in the Domestic Animals Act, whereby public ranging of stock on areas "closed" by order of the minister of agriculture will be prohibited. Vigorous objection was also raised by many members against the Dairyman's Act changes whereby cream-buying stations are eliminated, this product to be shipped direct henceforth to central cream-buying plants where government inspectors will be stationed. This step was taken, it was contended by Mr. Hoadley, to raise again and maintain an exportable standard for Alberta butter.

The House was unanimous in passing resolutions calling for provincial control of the natural resources and reductions in western freight rates, but there was general debating on the motion from the U.F.A. side that the government should not be called upon to resign in case of an adverse vote in the House unless this be a direct vote of non-confidence. The motion carried.

The termination of the life of the Livestock Encouragement Act (cow bill), was announced by Hon. Mr. Hoadley, who pointed out that the original appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the purpose was exhausted and realization on outstanding accounts was very doubtful. He also roused criticism when he recommended selling the two government stallions, Craigie Masterpiece and Job, purchased two years ago for draught horse improvement work. These animals were subsequently offered at public auction at the Edmonton spring stock show, but failed to bring the reserve bid and will accordingly be kept by the department.

In regard to irrigation, power was voted the executive council to guarantee debenture issues for the United and South Macleod projects to the extent of \$645,000 and \$2,050,000 respectively.

A Change of Tune

Quite a large number of young men who were loudly singing a few months ago, How Ya Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm? can be heard now in the mournful chant, How We Gonna Stay in Town and Eat?—Detroit Journal.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Shipped direct to Western Farmers

WE are shipping choice, re-cleaned White Blossom Sweet Clover to Western Farmers at \$6.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Stouffville, Ontario. Bags extra at 40c each. This Clover will not winter kill like other clovers. It grows early in spring and very fast, making an abundance of hay if cut between June 15 and July 1. For pasture it surpasses all other clovers and will grow and do well on almost any soil. Sow from 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. Order immediately for this spring planting. We will be pleased to mail samples and quote price delivered your station.

TODD & COOK

Seed Merchants

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Reference: The Bank of Nova Scotia, Stouffville, Ont.

MACK STANDARDISED STORAGE BATTERY



Guaranteed for 18 Months

\$28.50

for Ford, 490 Chevrolet, Gray Dorr, Overland 4's and Models 75 and 90, and Nash and Buick's Models 1917 and 1918.

\$36.50

for Baby Grand Chevrolet, Buick's Models 1914 1916, Briscoe's Models 1917-1920, Overland Models 65, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 86.

\$42.50

for Dodge, Briscoe's Models 1914 to 1916, and Maxwell.

Prices for Cadillac, Packard and other cars on application. Ask your dealer for a Mack; he either has it or can get it, or send your order in direct, and if urgent, wire it at our expense, and shipment will be rushed by C.O.D. express.

Cadillac Motor Sales Company Limited
WINNIPEG and REGINA



Did you too make this Costly mistake?

Investigators report a sharp swing away from cheap unbranded lubricating oils.

LEADING Farm Papers have sent out investigators to study the latest buying conditions among farmers. These investigators have reported one interesting fact.

Thousands of farmers decided last year to economize in every possible way. Many bought cheap lubricating oil for their automobiles and tractors.

"They've learned a lesson," say the investigators. "They have found that the low-grade oil costs far more to use. The small savings in cost per gallon have been more than made up by the greater oil and fuel consumption and greater repair expense."

Buying lubricating oil is a good deal like buying eggs. Fresh eggs look much the same as old cold-storage eggs. Gargoyle Mobiloil may look almost the same as other oils which sell for less. Nothing but actual use shows the real quality of either the eggs or the oil.



Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

The economy of Gargoyle Mobiloil is not shown in the purchase price, but in the way the oil actually "wears," saves repairs and operating troubles, and gets the most power out of your fuel. A single burned-out bearing can more than waste the few cents saved on lower-priced oils. And that is the costly lesson which many farmers learned during 1921.

Here, in a nutshell, is what thousands of farmers have proved for themselves: Gargoyle Mobiloil used as specified, show a marked lowering in oil consumption—frequently from 50% to 70%. Fuel consumption is also reduced—often from 17% to 25%. There is new freedom from carbon deposit, irregular valve action and over-heating. In cold weather there is less strain on the battery and engine.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured by processes designed to bring out the greatest lubricating value.

This is one of the essential reasons for the superiority of Gargoyle Mobiloil for Automobile, Tractor and Truck lubrication.

Chart of Tractor Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of Tractors are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart: A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct tractor lubrication.

NAMES OF TRACTORS	1922		1921		1920		1919		1918	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Alco-Chalmers General Purpose (12-20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Work	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Andrew Kinkade	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Appleton	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Armstrong	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ashman-Taylor (18-36 & 22-45)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (13-30) (Waukesha Eng.)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Automotive	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Avery (5-10)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Motor Cultivator & Planter)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Baker	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Bates Steel Mole	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Brainer (Canada)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Brown	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
First Tractor	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Care (9-18 & 10-20)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (10-18, 12-25, 15-27, 20-40)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Chase	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Cletrac (Cletrac)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Dick (Canada)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Dick-All	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
E. B. (Cultivator)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (16-32 & 2-15)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Farmer Horse	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Flour City	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Franklin-Bullock	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Frick (15-30 & 15-28)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hart-Parr	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Heider (Cultivator)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holt Caterpillar (Model 4)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Huber (15-30)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Illinois Superpower	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Imperial (Canada)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Indiana	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
International (15-30)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (15-30)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
I. T. (Climax Eng.)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Kenton	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Le Grange (Happy Farmer)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Lioness (Midwest Engine)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Loose	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Lyons (Model H4)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Magnet	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Monarch	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Mogal (16-36)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Moline Universal	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Monarch	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Nelson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Old Pull (10-20 & 14-30)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (12-20, 16-30 & 20-40)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Oliver	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Power (Superpower)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Reel	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Reliable	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Russell (Gardner)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Sandusky	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Shelby (Model C) (10-20)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Sprywheel	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Tops	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Titan	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
To-Ro	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Townsend	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Turner Simplicity	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Twin City (Model 16, 12, 20 & 30)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Union	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Union & Wallis (Junior)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Waller	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Watson Boy	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wellington	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Whitney	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wiscaman (Waukesha Engine)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

Prominent Makes of Engines

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Beaver	B	B	B	B	B
Buda	B	B	B	B	B
Chief	B	B	B	B	B
Climax	B	B	B	B	B
Domax	B	B	B	B	B
Dumas	B	B	B	B	B
Elli	B	B	B	B	B
Hercules	B	B	B	B	B
Le Roy	B	B	B	B	B
Midwest (Model 400 & 470)	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B
Parish	B	B	B	B	B
Parishburgh	B	B	B	B	B
Stearns	B	B	B	B	B
Twin City (Model TW, AE & TL)	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B
Waukesha	B	B	B	B	B
Wendy	B	B	B	B	B
Whitney	B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin (Gile)	B	B	B	B	B

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Don't Worry About Your Complexion Cuticura Will Take Care of It

If you make the Cuticura Trio your every-day toilet preparations you will have a clear, healthy skin, good hair and soft white hands. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal, Talcum to powder and perfume.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Do You Need More Dishes?

It is Easy to Get Them Free

The Guide offers you a dish service very different to the usual prize offer—and makes it possible for you to get without cost just what dishes you need—new sets, half sets, or enough to build up your old set to full size once more.

The quality is the best for farm homes and the pattern one that best harmonizes with your present dishes.

For full information, fill in and mail the coupon.

-----COUPON-----
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

Gentlemen: Without any obligation on my part, tell me how I can secure the dishes I need without cost.

NAME

POST OFFICE

PROV.

M3



Made With
Windsor Dairy Salt
Purest and Best 372
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

You can read music like this quickly
IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 32 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO

Guide Classified ads. bring more orders than they can fill.

The Countrywoman

Unfair Tactics

AS proof of the statement that for a time to come women members of the legislative bodies will have the searchlight of publicity turned upon them, the chances are ten to one that the average man or woman today can tell you far more about Miss Agnes McPhail than they could of any man who is a new member in the House of Commons. Even such a powerful factor in the Liberal party as Sir Lomer Gouin has not received the publicity that has been given Miss McPhail. That publicity is one of the hardships that pioneer women will have to be willing to endure. Everything they say or do will make "news" for the press. If they say too little or too much they will be criticized and the critics will wisely nod their heads and declare, "that's just what we expected from a woman." The woman who can steer a middle course in such troublesome waters will be a woman who is wise in advance of her times.

We expected that kind of criticism. We felt that the public were prepared to digest it with a little of the salt of wisdom with the ways of men. We were not, however, prepared for the following, which appeared as an editorial in the Ottawa Journal of April 6, under the title of Who's Been Tempting Agnes?

What vagabond's been tempting Miss Agnes McPhail? Stand up there you, Mr. King, and you too, Mr. Meighen, and the C.P.R., and all the other rogues and rascals who prey upon the frailties of poor human M.P.'s. Shame on your heads that you should attempt to purchase the honor of a young lady, and she so unused to your ways. Have you no sense of decency, or honor at all?

For Miss Agnes has been tempted. She confesses it herself, bless her female candor, though with proper delicacy she does not go into details. Here is what she says:

"If ever there was a house of temptation, it is the Green Chamber. When you fall for all the temptation in the Green Chamber you go to the Red Chamber."

Serves the red chamber right, but we're not concerned with it. What we want to know is, who has been fresh with Agnes? The country has a right to know. It must weed out the spalpeens who trade on M.P.'s honor, and we haven't enough decency to let even our one woman member alone.

And if anybody confesses then maybe Agnes will. Come now, Miss McPhail, don't be shy. Tell us who's been gay with you? Was it Mr. Meighen? Or Mr. King, suspect because he's a bachelor? Or was it your own Mr. Crerar, who gets so bumptious at times? What did they say, and how much did they offer you? Speak up, child, speak up; tell us who is the rascal.

There are one or two journals in Canada, which while not actually clothed in yellow covers are of that nature. They are journals that we would never dream of letting enter the doors of our home. We would not be surprised to find such an article in their columns, but to find it in the columns of a publication of the standard of the Ottawa Journal stings us to protest.

It's a well recognized fact that ridicule is a most powerful and merciless weapon. Used against public men or women or institutions there is no armour strong enough to resist its attacks. The women of the Calgary W.C.T.U., rightly indignant of thus holding our first woman member of the House of Commons up to ridicule, writes the Ottawa Journal a letter asking, "Are you endeavoring through such tactics to make sure that no other woman will venture into the political arena? If you are, let us assure you that the opposite effect will be obtained and it were sad indeed if future women go to Ottawa as combatants in sex warfare."

Miss McPhail in her first appearance in the West after the election, at the convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, was recognized to be a very young woman to hold such a prominent position. She has the courage of conviction that is peculiar to youth. A correspondent of the Toronto Star, in commenting on the new members in the House of Commons, says of Miss McPhail: "There are unintelligent people who scoff at Miss Agnes McPhail and predict a brief career for her, but

her gifts of courage, quick wit and shrewd common sense will carry her far. Her critics should not fail to realize that she is already a powerful political figure in Canada. In her person for the first time in history many thousands of women living on the farms and in the small villages have at last become politically articulate and her influence will steadily grow unless she stumbles in grievous errors."

Those who have listened to Miss McPhail have a vivid remembrance of her keen wit and know that long before she entered the House of Commons she often referred to it as "the house of temptation," and she expressed the hope that when she did get there she would not lose her courage of conviction.

To take words spoken and accepted in jest and to cleverly use them to cheapen public men and women in the eyes of the people is unfair. Women in public life ask no special favors, but they have a right to demand the chivalrous treatment accorded to men.

Practical Outfit for Gardening

For many years women have been doomed to the skirt. For centuries it seemed to be one of the ever-increasing demands of civilization. There has been the hooped skirt, the hobbled skirt, the narrow skirt, the long skirt and lately



Mrs. Stephens dressed in her favorite gardening costume.

the very shortest of skirts, but any attempt to get away from it has raised a hue and cry of immodesty and ridicule.

But persistency and common sense win out with time and with a few brave leaders to appear in public, minus this impediment, the fact is more and more evident that in some phases of work or play the skirt is not only a nuisance and an inconvenience but a danger.

Now women ride astride comfortably clad in riding breeks instead of sitting on a horse sideways, swathed in trailing skirts and offending all the laws of equilibrium; the skirt has disappeared from the swimming suit, adding much to its convenience and safety; women wear knickers on outing trips; overalls have become fashionable for work in factories and now we have one of the most dignified and conservative organizations of rural women, the Federated Women Institutes of Canada, under the leadership of Mrs. Laura Rose Stephens, of Huntingdon, Quebec, probably the most outstanding woman agriculturist in Canada today, recommending and endorsing the bloomer suit for all women agriculturists.

"I have always felt the handicap of skirts, while working out of doors," says Mrs. Stephens. "Even the very shortest skirt has its drawbacks and after wearing the bloomer costume, I take great pleasure in recommending it to other gardeners." Those who have

seen this suit are most enthusiastic about it and suggest, "Why confine it to gardening?" It would be equally fine in housework and would be just the thing to slip on for milking.

Making Very Simple

The making of this suit, as described by Mrs. Stephens is very simple. It consists of a loose shirt waist with long sleeves and very little cut out at the neck, as a protection against scratches and sun. Attached to the waist there is a peplum, moderately full, and coming pretty well down to the knees. The bloomers require three yards of cloth thirty-six inches wide.

When making, cut the cloth in two and sew up each side. Then cut it up the middle a few inches more than half-way; insert a three or four inch square in the crotch and sew up the inside of the leg. Make a hem at the top or waist line and hem the bottom of the legs wide enough to run a half inch elastic through these hems and the bloomers are complete.

"For cool weather," says Mrs. Stephens, "a similar suit of cravenette (mine is made from an old water-proof) is warmer." The summer suit, shown in the photograph is made from an old-fashioned print dress of grandma Stephens', that hung in the attic.

A stout pair of comfortable boots, a large garden hat, and a pair of gloves complete the gardening costume.—Elizabeth Bailey Price.

The Arrangement of the Kitchen

An invention has recently been made which has thrown a new light upon the distance travelled every day in the kitchen. It estimates accurately how many steps are taken in the preparation of meals or in making single articles of food. The invention which is called a pedometer operates on the same principle as a speedometer of a motor car. It is not a machine that must be trailed after a woman as she goes about her work, but is a small watch which is easily attached to her apron.

The revelations of this little "rig" are indeed startling, for it has shown that the average homemaker is in reality a long-distance walker. By force of circumstances she has to work in a kitchen which was in all probability built by men who did not know anything about convenient arrangement of equipment. The result is that the room is nearly always too large for proper grouping of the large pieces of furniture. Thus the stove is in one corner while the cupboard or pantry is at the farthest point of the room. The table on which the food is prepared for cooking is also placed awkwardly, making it necessary to walk several feet every time a pan of biscuits is put into the oven.

Just how much energy it takes to walk those distances day after day has, until recently, been expressed in sore, aching feet only. Now that the pedometer has given accurate figures, it is known how much wastage of human effort there has been in an average farm kitchen while doing ordinary everyday chores. This small machine has shown that in getting three meals a day, a homemaker travels over 2,000 steps, about half of which could have been eliminated by conveniently arranged equipment. While making an apple pie with the usual utensils found in the average home, there were 260 steps taken, which is at least three times more than is necessary. In a lifetime this would amount to many miles. Useful tools placed conveniently save energy which can be well used in activities of the home and community.

A hatpin for use in the kitchen is invaluable. I use one when desiring to find out when a cake is done. It is more sanitary than a straw which often bends and does not make as large a hole as a knitting needle. Short hat pins are often better than ordinary meat skewers. When picnicking I find that a table cloth is apt to blow away, but with a hat pin at each corner there is much trouble saved.—Mrs. F.B.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Socialism

The Editor.—Having noticed in The Guide of April 5, "What is Socialism?" I think a better understanding should be given. We farmers, or at least a good many of us, are afraid that socialism will deprive us of the right to own our quarter-section, or half-section, as the case may be.

Under the present system, it will not be long until we will not have any quarter or half-section of our own. The same will be owned by the loan companies; the greater part of the farms are already owned by them. There is no alleviation for those who toil under this system. The machines of production are in the hands of a few, and with these great efficient machines, according to those who own them, the necessary products can be manufactured in two months to supply the demand for a year. What will become of those millions of workers who have only been paid barely sufficient to live, the two months they have worked? And with another additional ten months ahead, who will buy our wheat and all the other good things raised on the farm? The workers can't; the man with the money don't want it to eat, or at least all of it.

Here we find ourselves the slaves of a great machine, and the consequences are, we, along with our fellow workers of the industrial centres, suffer all the hardships of life, under a system that is blood stained and battle scarred. You have read of cargos of meat being dumped in the ocean. You have read of cargos of vegetables being dumped in like manner, and waste of all description being carried on, and thousands of workers hungry, who would be glad to make us a nice wagon, or plow, or even an automobile for those cargos of food stuffs that were destroyed. The same applies to our cow hides, they are worthless to us, and yet millions are without proper shoes, and among those millions the farmer is included. Communism or Socialism would destroy that waste. Everyone who wanted to work would have a chance then to enjoy all the good things, and life would be worth living. Let us study and become educated to a real truth, and help to lift the human race out of that dark chasm where it has fallen.—A. B. Henley, Foremost, Alta.

The Salaries of Teachers

The Editor.—I have noticed in the newspapers recently, a discussion on the teacher salary question in Alberta. I note with interest the statements of H. W. Wood in the matter of teachers and other organized wage-earning associations, and I quite agree with Mr. Wood, especially in regard to our school teachers' salaries, and what we farmers receive for our products. I would ask where are we farmers to find the money to meet the demands made on us for taxes and everything else, for it seems to me we are held up from all sides and told to get the money or we will sell you out, and I really think that teachers are our worst offenders, for they are educated "but only in book learning" and are therefore unable to see how things are in the country, and as a class do not pay very much taxes, and seem to have no sympathy with those who do? Please allow me to state a case which came under my observation this past year, viz.: A teacher came to this district and engaged to teach a school for \$110 per month. She, I understand, has a second class teachers' standing in Saskatchewan, and during her period of teaching she received a letter, said to be from the Saskatchewan government, but I believe it came from the teachers' association, informing her that she should be receiving \$140 per month for teaching. So you can easily see how the salary was being boosted. This same teacher told me that just prior to taking our school she was teaching in Ottawa, and received \$80 per month and lived in her own house, yet here in our school she was given a cottage with enough furniture in it, that she only required her bedding, with firewood also found free. Now, sir, how or where is this matter to end, for I claim our western provinces are paying much more for teachers' salaries than any other in the Dominion? As for my own ability to pay it is gradually getting worse. I have a two-thousand acre cattle ranch, and my total taxes for 1921 is \$555.30, and the schools alone take \$290.16 of it. Now the question is how long can I or other taxpayers stand it? I can give another instance of a young teacher, teaching in this municipality this last season. According to her own statement to the writer, she was to receive \$1,400 for the year 1921, and the trustees asked her about the next year and she asked \$1,700. That goes to show that she does not consider the taxpayer in the least. I asked her what she would do with so much money, but she informed me it was worth it, or words to that effect. Since the above conversation, I was in one of our small towns and one of the prominent business men told me of two young lady teachers buying dresses for themselves, one was paying \$50 just for a skirt, and another one buying a skirt and waist, which would be called a dress I suppose, was to pay (if my memory serves me right) around \$150 for it. Now, Mr. Editor, what are the men on the farm to think when such are

the facts, and our wives working in most cases all day and part of the night to try to keep our home.—James Carson, Ebenezer, Sask.

Wages on Railroads

The Editor.—Some months ago I saw a statement in some paper in regard to the way that union labor is putting a graft through against the railways in the U.S., and I think the article also stated that the same conditions prevailed here in Canada. Claimed that union labor in U.S. took advantage of the nations need of quick and prompt removal of troops, war material, etc., and that the railway unions struck (or threatened a strike) so as to paralyze the nation's activities in the war, unless the government granted a lot of privileges to labor unions connected with railway work. Privileges that they had never been able to get under private ownership and management, privileges also that accounts in a very large measure for our present day high freight rates, etc. This article illustrated as to how the graft worked in a particular case. A wreck occurred 50 miles up the track from a divisional headquarters, a wreckage crew was sent by special train to the scene. Crew in this case consisted of six men, they started at 8 a.m., arrived at wreck at 12 noon, worked till six p.m.; cleared the track for traffic but did not clear up the refuse or load the equipment; took supper. Had good beds in the sleeper, took breakfast, commenced at 7 a.m. next morning and had everything done ready for return at 10 a.m., and arrived home at two p.m. of the next day. Were gone from home 30 hours. Rode on cars eight hours, actually worked nine hours, and according to that article got 42 hours pay. Claimed that under the "McAdoo Award" that a regular day's work was to commence at eight o'clock and lasted eight hours, and therefore ends at four o'clock p.m. From four o'clock p.m. till midnight one and one-half time is to be counted. From midnight until eight a.m. double time is to be counted. In this case from eight a.m. till four p.m., eight hours; from four p.m. till midnight it was to be figured at 12 hours, and from midnight until eight a.m. next day, 16 hours. Then next day at regular rates until two p.m., made a total of 42 hours. In other words the graft under that "award" was that when a man or a crew of men were given an assignment of work to do at a distance that their time was to be reckoned on that basis for the full time until their return. Are these things true? If so does it apply to all crews on all regular passenger and freight trains. The U.S. government (for political reasons I suppose) absolutely refused to put the men back on to a just and reasonable basis when they returned the roads to the owners. Freight and passenger rates were put high to help make up the costs of this "big steal." Then in order to save the roads from bankruptcy the government ensures a fair rate of interest to the owners and raises the shortage by taxation. If these things are so, why curse the railways for high freight rates, etc. Here our national rail roads, in spite of our extravagant rates, are running behind at a great pace, and in addition to our rates that are crippling agriculture and all other business, we still have to raise by taxation, \$70,000,000 yearly to make up the deficiency.—Lofton Ketchum, Green Lawn P.O., Alta.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

hypocrisy of the premier's arguments, and naturally found the task a labor of love. But he would not support Mr. McMaster's resolution, taking the ground that it was impossible to draw any hard and fast line about directorates; the motion, he argued, would keep out of the cabinet a director of some obscure street railway, but would admit to it any number of presidents of textile corporations. Mr. Baxter, Mr. Church and the other Tories who spoke meekly followed their leader, and George P. Graham and two French-Canadian Liberals, Messrs. Denis and Fortier, attempted to justify their leader. So Mr. McMaster had to fall back for his real support upon the Progressives, who responded splendidly. J. F. Johnston, speaking for Mr. Crerar, who was absent through illness, declared his approval of the resolution and invited the Progressives to support it. Mr. Hoey emphasized the effect which the conduct of the premier would have in increasing a disillusionment about politics now all too prevalent, and J. T. Shaw, in a very skilful speech, pointed out the imperative necessity of divorcing private interest from public duty. Messrs. Irvine and Woodworth, the two Laborites, both dealt with the un-

due influence of big business in our politics. After Mr. McMaster had, in closing the debate, demolished most of the premier's defences, the division was taken and it was found that the resolution had been lost by 142 to 59.

The New Loan

Monday of last week was almost totally consumed in the very important debate on the McMaster resolution, but there had previously been an interesting discussion on the unemployment situation. Mr. Woodworth, who initiated it, complained that the measures adopted had been seriously inadequate, and the prime minister announced that a national conference on the whole problem would be held in the near future.

Before the House adjourned, Mr. Fielding broke the news that he placed a fresh loan of \$100,000,000 at five per cent., with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Sir Henry Drayton elicited the information that two and a half million dollars had been paid by way of commission to this fortunate firm, and there is some speculation as to whether the Bank of Montreal, who act as the government's financial agents, has secured for itself any share of this valuable commission. If they obtained part of the spoils, then there is an added interest to Monday's debate.

On Tuesday, Mr. Kennedy secured passage for the civil government estimates of his department, but halted there, and the rest of the day was consumed by the minister of militia in a vain struggle to get his main estimates through. He had made some reductions, but in view of the fall in prices and the attitude of protest taken last year by the Liberal party against expenditure on armaments, they were considered quite inadequate by a number of Liberals. An insurgency, headed by Roch Lanctot and Mr. Rinfret, developed on the government benches and concerted attack was made upon the item of \$1,400,000 sought for militia drill.

Progressives Demand Reduction

The Progressive party joined in the assault upon this item, and Mr. Hoey, Capt. Shaw, Mr. Gould and others made very effective speeches criticising the government for its failure to make greater reductions. Mr. Hoey was inclined to suggest a cut of \$400,000, but this was too trivial for Major Power, himself a war veteran, and he moved for a wholesale reduction of the vote to \$300,000, which would just be sufficient to pay debts already incurred. Mr. Graham declared that such reductions as were compatible with the national honor and responsibilities had been made, and treated the House to a harangue in the sentimental patriotic strain. His predecessor, Mr. Guthrie, and other Tories tried to come to his rescue, but Miss McPhail made a very sensible plea for disarmament, declaring that the people were "heartily sick of wars and talks of war, and particularly sick of voting for war expenditure." Mr. Gould complained of the excessive expense in connection with the Saskatchewan military district, where he said too large a proportion of officers were provided for.

It became plain that the government faced the risk of defeat on the Power

amendment, and they were glad when 11 o'clock arrived without a division being forced.

Freight Rates

On Thursday when the House opened Mr. Fielding introduced a quartette of bills proposing changes in various financial acts. Mr. Kennedy tried to move for his committee on freight rates, but Mr. Meighen secured postponement on the ground that proper notice had not been given.

The opposition leader drew the attention of the prime minister to the optimistic statements made by Premier Norris on his return from Ottawa about the certainty of a substantial reduction in freight rates and the restoration of the efficacy of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

Mr. King was at first disposed to shield his lieutenant, but under pressure admitted that Mr. Norris had no real authority for the statements which he had made and had been drawing upon his imagination. The rest of the day and all of Friday was given over to discussion of estimates.

Insure the purity of your home baking by using,

Gold Standard Baking Powder

51



Buy a can from your grocer.

The Godville Co. Ltd.

Sow FLAX this Spring

Big Money in Flax

Flax brings high prices, and looks as if it will go still higher. Seed cost per acre low. Not hard on the land. Makes a good nurse crop. Sow flax instead of late wheat, oats or barley. Investigate our number one seed. Free of mustard and noxious weed seeds under Official Test.

MAKES MCFAYDEN SEED CO. LTD. Farm Seed Specialists WINNIPEG

\$500 Worth of Valuable Prizes Free to 200 Boys and Girls

200 Prizes Valued from \$1 to \$50 Each

This is the number and value of the prizes I'm giving away in my Big Contest. They are worth over \$500.00 altogether! **FOR BOYS** a .22 rifle, several watches, "Reach" baseball and baseball gloves, pocket knives, watch chains, cuff links, tie pins, and many more useful presents. **FOR GIRLS** a gold wrist watch, bracelets, pendants and chains, necklaces, brooches, jewel boxes and beautiful things too numerous to mention. **FOR MOTHER, DAD or the Home** we have a complete dinner set, a three-burner "McClary" oil stove and oven, a Simmons bed, chests of silver and many more valuable prizes.

Send me a self-addressed envelope with a one-cent stamp on it and I'll send you a picture of all the prizes with a list of them.

Read Carefully What You Have To Do

If you want to enter this contest and have a great big chance to win a valuable prize you must send in subscriptions, new and renewals, to The Grain Growers' Guide. Renewal subscriptions will be started from the time the present subscriptions run out.

For every Guide subscription of \$1.00 sent in, you will get one Doo Dad Book and have one chance in the Great \$500.00 Doo Dad Prize Contest.

For every Guide subscription of \$2.00 you will get two Doo Dad Books and have three chances in the Great \$500.00 Doo Dad Prize Contest.

For every Guide subscription of \$3.00 you will get three Doo Dad Books and have six chances in the Great \$500.00 Doo Dad Prize Contest.

The more subscriptions you send the more books you will get and the more chances you will have to win one of these 200 valuable prizes. *Doc Sawbones*

REMEMBER The Contest closes June 30. This is a Big Chance to Win a Valuable Prize.

WINNERS

of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest for week ending April 22:

MONA GRANT, G. MAN.
ANNIE HANSON, T. SASK.
ALBERT E. JONES, W. ALTA.
NELLIE MARINER, E. SASK.
LOUISE PETERSON, S. SASK.

I give away five Doo Dad Books every week. The boys and girls whose names are above won them last week. I've already given away a lot, but I intend to continue giving them away until the end of June. All you have to do is to color the Doo Dad picture below and send it to me. The five best get the free books. If you send an envelope addressed to yourself with a one-cent stamp on it, I'll send you a free copy of the "Dooville Times," containing two new Doo Dad pictures you've never seen before, and also containing a picture and list of all the Big, Valuable Prizes I'm giving away in my Great Doo Dad Prize Contest.



Doc Sawbones' Great Doo Dad Prize Contest

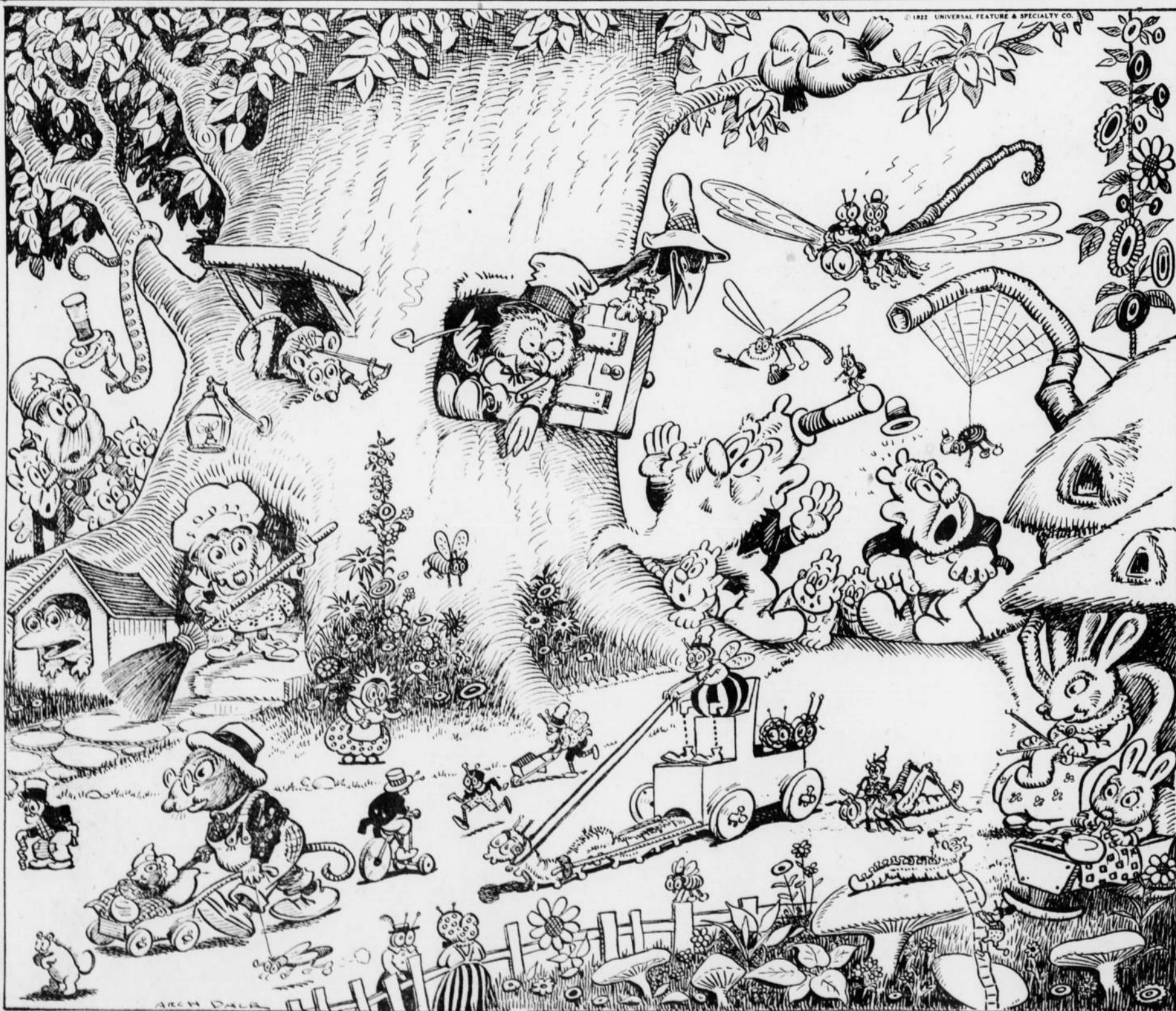
When you get your Doo Dad book or books, color the pictures and send the best you do to me, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg; one picture if you sent in \$1.00 in subscriptions; three if you sent \$2.00, and six if you sent \$3.00. They all can be taken from one book if you wish, but **REMEMBER**—First, to be entered in this Great Big Doo Dad Prize Contest you must first send in the subscriptions; Second, you must color the pictures from the books you get from these subscriptions—no others will be considered. **DO NOT STOP** after sending in your subscriptions but keep on, because the more books you get the more pictures you can color and enter and the more chances to win a big prize.

YOU MAY WIN IF YOU TRY

With the first Doo Dad book I'll send you a copy of "The Dooville Times," showing the pictures and a list of all these big prizes, also two new Doo Dad pictures you've never before seen and much more information about this big prize contest. Remember there is only one way to win—that is to get as many books as possible, then put in your best work on coloring the pages and send me the best you do. I feel sure you can do this and that you can win a big prize.

Doc Sawbones

DO IT NOW—You must send in your subscriptions now. This will give you time to put in your best work on coloring the pages in the Doo Dad Book.



THE DOO DADS IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST

One warm spring afternoon when Doc Sawbones was dozing, a wizened-up old woman, whom no one had ever seen before, woke him up and said that she would guide the Doo Dads to the Fairy Forest. She had never taken anyone there before, but as the Doo Dads were such brave and kind little people she would trust them not to disturb the animals that inhabited the enchanted spot. Sure enough she led them to a flat rock leaning against a hill. She made a sign on the rock with a sprouted chestnut and it swung back slowly like a great door, opening the way down a long, dark passage with sunshine streaming in at the other end. Then the wizened-up old woman vanished like a puff of smoke before Doc Sawbones had time to ask her a question.

Then there was a mad race down the passage, and this is the sight that the Doo Dads came to: A great spreading chestnut tree, beneath which all the little animals of the forest live, keeping house and getting along with one another just as friendly as members of one large family.

Mrs. Mouse, who is a very tidy housekeeper, keeps a boarding house in the chestnut tree. On this particular morning she has sent her husband out with the baby while she is doing

the housework. One of her boarders is Grandfather Owl, who sleeps most of the day, but is as good as a policeman at night, for he is always wide awake in the dark. Jim Crow also stays at Mrs. Mouse's. Jim is showing off in his new pair of gloves and a Mexican hat which he brought back with him this year from the south. Still another boarder is Mr. Ribbon Snake. He is really a handsome fellow because he has so many clothes. He changes coats every once in a while, and after he once throws a coat away he never wears it again. You might think that Mrs. Mouse would keep a watch-dog, but instead she has in a kennel at the door a bullfrog. His hoarse croaking scares away the sly old Fox who makes his living by burglary. One of her servants is the firefly, who sits in the lantern every evening till late. Across the road from Mrs. Mouse lives Mrs. Susan Bunny, whom you see knitting socks for her husband, Peter Rabbit. From the roof of the house a very gentlemanly spider has let himself down to take off his hat and say, "Good morning," to Old Man Grouch. But you know Old Man Grouch. It is not likely that he will be any more sociable in this fairyland than he is at home, for fairyland doesn't change a person's nature; only those who are contented at home are likely to enjoy it.

Grain Smuts and their Treatment

Continued from Page 12

the seed may be sown at any time after. If the grain is covered over night, it should be sown on the following day. Properly treated there will be no damage to the seed, but a quickening of germination due to the wetting of the seed. Over-treatment or too long covering delays germination rather than kills the germ. Seed which had been damaged with formaldehyde treatment, and which showed no germination at the end of five days, germinated 86 per cent. after 19 days.

The chief complaint against the broom-and-shovel treatment is that smut balls are not removed but go into the seed and are sown, possibly in smut-free soil. As spores of the covered smut of wheat have been known to retain their viability for 12 years, this is a serious consideration. Most of the home-made immersion devices make possible the removal of balls. A convenient amount of grain is shoveled loose into a trough, such as that shown in the lower illustration, which contains the formaldehyde solution to a depth of several inches. By a little stirring all the smut balls are brought to the surface and skimmed off. The water is then drained off and the box of wet wheat removed and dumped on the pile.

The Half-barrel Method

Tubs or half-barrels are commonly used as in the upper illustration. Where smut balls are not present, it facilitates work to have the grain in sacks in, say, bushel lots. If a pulley is rigged up overhead, and a sack-holder fastened to the wall close by, one operator may handle a large amount of grain expeditiously.

The smut machines treat the seed very efficiently, and where a large quantity is to be put through they are

certainly to be recommended on account of the speed which they permit. It has been estimated that with the simpler devices treating costs three cents a bushel or five cents an acre. The difference may be a yield of five bushels per acre and a better grade.

Causes of Failure

There are three principal causes of failure—weak formaldehyde, contact with smutty bins, bags and seeder after treatment, and failure to remove smut balls. Complaints about weak formaldehyde are very rare. Left to evaporate it increases in strength, in spite of the general belief to the contrary. Sometimes, however, merchants keep their formaldehyde a long time in ear-bins in the cellar, and the peculiar milky para-formaldehyde is formed which settles and leaves the clear, supernatant liquid relatively weak. The unsuspecting merchant serving this out to a customer may unwittingly be responsible for subsequent failure of the treatment. In districts where smut is prevalent all the bins, grain sacks and seeder boxes are practically sure to be contaminated. Sacks should all be dipped in the solution at the commencement of the operation. Choose the cleanest premises, and if the seeder box is suspected, leave a batch of seed in it the night before seeding commences. Treatment will not kill the spores inside smut balls. The tough coat is more or less impervious to water and to the destructive gas. If the smut balls are broken in the process of handling the grain, a large number of kernels may be reinfected.

Treated seed must be sown at a heavier rate than untreated grain, as it becomes swollen by moisture. No rule can be given, as the necessary increase varies according to how long after treatment the seed is run through the drill. If sown a week after, it may have shrunk almost to its original proportions.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 28, 1922

WHEAT—Prices for the week show little change with the exception of low grades, which have declined considerably when compared with One Northern. Any business done overseas appears to have been in the two high grades as they are in good demand, while Three Northern is a drug on the market, and the lower grades are selling at very wide spreads. Shipments from the terminals at the Head of the Lakes have also been of high grade wheat. Trend of the futures market has been in sympathy with Chicago markets throughout. Some export business being done from day to day and offerings are light except on sharp advances.

FLAX—Steady market with good demand for cash article. Foreign market advances reflected here and very little flax for sale.

OATS—Market during the week has been quiet, and prices remain practically unchanged. Some oats reported worked for export, but quantities not large enough to have any material effect on values. Cash demand not so keen and premiums are off fractionally from a week ago.

BARLEY—Very little interest in this grain with prices slightly lower. A fair demand for the lower grades, but top grade not wanted. Until better export demand develops prices not likely to show much improvement.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	24	25	26	27	28	29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 142	139	139	140	139	138	144	161	
July 139	137	136	138	137	137	140	139	
Oats—								
May 51	51	50	51	51	51	51	40	
July 51	50	50	50	50	50	51	42	
Barley—								
May 69	69	68	68	68	68	69	72	
July 69	68	68	68	68	68	69	69	
Flax—								
May 219	212	212	214	214	217	250	155	
July 246	241	241	242	244	246	217	158	
Rye—								
May 110	109	108	107	108	106	111	148	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.60 to \$1.65; No. 1 northern, \$1.58 to \$1.60; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.56 to \$1.62; No. 2 northern, \$1.54 to \$1.57; No. 3 northern, \$1.48 to \$1.55. Montana—No. 1 dark hard \$1.60 to \$1.62; No. 1 hard, \$1.48 to \$1.51. Durum—No. 1 amber \$1.33 to \$1.38; No. 1, \$1.28 to \$1.33; No. 2 amber, \$1.30 to \$1.35; No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.29; No. 3, \$1.21 to \$1.26. Corn—No. 2 yellow 55c to 55½c; No. 3 yellow, 53½c to 55½c; No. 4 yellow, 52c to 53½c; No. 2 mixed 54c to 54½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; No. 4 white, 35c to 36c. Barley—Good to fancy, 61c to 63c; medium to choice, 57c to 60c; lower grades, 52c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.00½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.71 to \$2.74.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,

April 24 to April 29, inclusive

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
Date	Feed	2 CW 3 CW Ex Fd 1 Fd 2 Fd	3 CW 4 CW Rej. Fd	1 NW 2 CW 3 CW	2 CW
Apr. 24	95	53 49 49 47 45	69 67 62 61 249 246 229	110	
25	92	53 49 49 47 45	69 67 62 61 240 242 222	109	
26	91	52 48 48 46 44	68 66 60 60 242 239 222	108	
27	90	52 48 48 47 44	68 67 61 60 244 241 224	107	
28	88	52 48 48 47 44	68 67 61 60 246 242 225	108	
29	86	53 48 49 47 45	68 66 60 59 248 245 227	106	
Week Ago	99	54 49 49 47 45	69 67 62 61 250 247 230	111	
Year Ago		41 37 37 35 32	75 67 57 56 155 151 123	148	



Easy Money for Hard Times

OTHERS INCREASE THEIR INCOMES
WHY NOT YOU?

This very day dozens of men and women in Western Canada are using our New District Representative Plan to increase their income. The work is responsible and need not interfere with your regular work. You can do it at odd times.

If You Want to Earn Money

You should get particulars of our plan. Many other capable and energetic men and women in parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have found the pay good, the work easy and pleasant, because farmers appreciate the service rendered.

LET US MAKE YOU AN OFFER

We have a liberal salary and commission proposition to offer one person in each district (no previous experience is necessary) who will look after new and renewal subscriptions for us. We have prepared a unique plan of co-operation that assures success from the beginning. Let us send it to you. You assume no obligation and it's worth investigating.

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

Gentlemen: I am interested in your Salary and Commission proposition for Guide representatives. Send me (without obligation on my part), full particulars re your offer.

NAME

POST OFFICE

PROV.

M3

springers improves each week and will continue to do so as the grass season approaches.

Following are a few representative sales made by us on butcher cattle during the past week:

2 steers from Elkhorn, 8½c; 1 steer from McConnell, 8½c; 1 steer from Elkhorn, 8c; 1 steer from Arcola, 8c; 1 steer from Lena, 8c; 1 steer from Killarney, 8c; 1 steer from McConnell, 8c; 1 steer from Elkhorn, 7½c; 5 steers from Keyes, 7½c; 2 steers from Lena, 7½c; 2 steers from McConnell, 7½c; 3 steers from Vermilion, 7½c; 1 steer from Grandview, 7½c.

Hogs have sold steady this week at 12c. Prospects higher. Not sufficient sheep and lambs are coming forward to supply the local demand. We sold a choice bunch of lambs this week from Phillip Leach, Baring, Sask., at 15c per lb. Choice sheep will bring from 8c to 9c per lb.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$8.00 to \$8.50
Choice export steers	7.00 to 7.50
Good to choice steers	6.50 to 7.50
Medium to good steers	5.50 to 6.50
Common steers	4.50 to 5.25
Choice butcher heifers	6.50 to 7.50
Fair to good heifers	5.50 to 6.50
Medium heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows	4.50 to 5.50
Fair to good cows	3.75 to 4.50
Breedy stock cows	2.25 to 3.25
Canner cows	1.50 to 2.50
Choice veal calves	8.00 to 11.00
Common calves	3.00 to 6.00

WOOL MARKET NOTES

The last car of wool to be sold by the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, Toronto, gives another indication that business conditions are gradually improving.

During the months of August, September and October of last year the Sheep Breeders' Association sent forward for sale over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wool, which was sold at an average price of 14.91 cents per pound, practically 15 cents per pound. A number of the growers who did not get their wool in in time for the regular shipments sent in small lots sufficient to make up a car load, which was shipped East in January. This last car has now been sold and at an average price of 19.48 cents per pound, an improvement over the first sales of a little more than 4½ cents per pound.

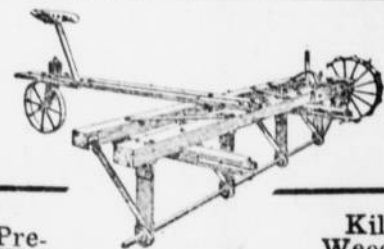
For the best grade of wool included in the last car sold a top price of 24 cents was received, as compared with a top price of 19 cents for the same grade in the big shipments.

POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm at the weekend. Dealers reported paying country shippers 27c for straight receipts. Jobbing extras 35c to 36c, firsts 33c, seconds 27c. 440 cases of United States eggs arrived during the week. There were 18 inspections in the Western Section during the week.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Regina receipts during the past week have shown a decided increase, though prices remain fairly firm. Jobbers are quoting country shippers 26c loss off, jobbing at 28c. In the North Battleford district eggs are reported very plentiful, with a cash price to gatherers of 26c, and a trade price of 25c. Poultry: Offerings are negligible, price 18c live weight.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts exceptionally good for the past few days, larger percentage of pullet eggs arriving than usual. Packers paying 24c f.o.b. Jobbing at \$9, \$8.50 and \$7.75 per case according to grade.



Pre-War
Prices

Kills
Weeds
With
Less Work

Produce Your Crop Cheaper

WITH THE USE OF A

Junior
ROTARY ROD WEEDER

Once over completely prepares your ground and is sure death to Canadian Thistle, Russian Thistle, Pig Weed, or any weed that grows on plowed ground.

FREE descriptive literature. Write today.

Rotary Rod Weeder & Mfg. Co.

Dept. A. Cheney, Wash., U.S.A.

Canadian Vendors:

NORTHERN MACHINERY CO., CALGARY, ALTA.

General Miscellaneous

CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND SIDING

Plans and materials for

IMPLEMENT SHEDS

FENDERS AND CABS FOR "FORDSON"

TRACTORS

CANADIAN CORRUGATING AND

STAMPING CO.

P.O. BOX 236

WINNIPEG

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE—NATURE'S GRAND mysterious healer. Dr. Scott's electric hair brush will relieve headache and neuralgia. Prices, \$1.50, \$2.75, \$4.00, prepaid. P. Moon, 2039 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man. 17-5

BUTTER PAPER PRINTED WITH NAME AND address, 175 for \$1.00; choice dairy butter, 100 (9 ozs.) for 35 cents; delivered. The Despatch, Stronach, Alta. 16-3

HAY, OATS AND POTATOES FOR SALE, IN car lots. Olds U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Olds, Alta. Phone 170. 16-6

FOR SALE—GOOD TABLE CARROTS, 50 pounds, \$1.00. H. E. Cotton, Melita, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES U.G.G. STOCK, \$25 per share. Box 287, Carbon, Alta.

Well Drilling

WE GET THE WATER—HUNDREDS OF farmers have spent time and money in drilling wells which eventually proved unsatisfactory. There was plenty of water, but the driller could not keep out the sand. In many cases he would go down through the sand, expecting to strike some coarser substance below, but failed, with the result the farmer had nothing to show for his time and expense but a useless hole in the ground. Many inexperienced drillers have shut out supplies of water in sand, which, if properly handled, would have made a first-class well. Many a farmer has paid for a 200-foot well when he could have had a better supply at a lesser depth. Old drillers used to think it impossible to make a good well in sand, and many drillers think so yet. This is not the case. We can make a good well in almost any kind of water-bearing sand. Ask us for proofs. We will answer all correspondence promptly. If you have had any difficulty in getting a water supply, write us for particulars and testimonials of men who have benefited by our experience. We will drill wells in any part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Beamish Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. Phone 156. 14-5

(Continued on next page)

SEED GRAIN—Various

Lloydminster District—The
Seed Garden of the West

RED BOBS
KITCHENER AND
MARQUIS WHEAT
REGISTERED BANNER
GOLD RAIN
VICTORY AND
LEADER OATS
RYE FEED GRAINS BALED HAY
FREDERICK IND
LLOYDMINSTER SASK.

FARMERS!

WHY pay high prices for Seed Grain when you can secure the same from us at the lowest possible prices. We handle Marquis Wheat, Durum Wheat, Choice Oats, and Choice Barley. Get in touch with us. We can save you money.

THE MITCHELL GRAIN CO.

Government Licensed and Bonded
Phone A5355

156 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

FOR SALE—ABOUT 200 BUSHELS MALTSTER barley, 90 cents bushel; 100 bushels Victory Seger oats, 75c. bushel, f.o.b. Rosser or Headingly, Man.; bags extra. O. Philippi, Headingly, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE LEADER OATS, O.A.C. barley, absolutely free from noxious weeds. Small orders receive special attention. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 13tf

Wheat

KITCHENER WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION. Okanagan grown, extra plump, free from noxious weeds. Wire for samples and price, car load or smaller lots. T. N. Hales, Armstrong, B.C. 16-3

SEED WHEAT, BURBANK'S QUALITY, cleaned, bagged, \$2.50 bushel. W. H. H. McDougall, Kelowna, B.C. 16-3

Oats

REGISTERED BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERATION, in three-bushel bags, bushel, \$1.00; unregistered, 75c. Chas. Grant, Box 66, Edam, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS PURE LEADER oats, no noxious weeds and cleaned, 50 cents per bushel. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask. 16-3

CAR PURE BANNER OATS, 45 CENTS BUSHEL, M. F. Betz, Battleford, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—60-DAY OATS, POMEROY, Roblin, Man. 17-2

Barley

FOR SALE—O.A.C. NO. 21 BARLEY, FIRST generation, registered seed, Manitoba Agricultural College strain, certificate of registration supplied with every sack, \$2.50 per two-bushel sack. J. E. Ross, Marble Ridge, Man. 17-2

CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY, FIRST GENERATION, in two-bushel bags, bushel, \$1.25. Also Wheeler's Gold Nugget potatoes, bushel, \$1.50. Chas. Grant, Box 66, Edam, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, OFF BREAKING, little off color, cleaned, \$1.00 bushel, bags included, J. Jacobson, Kellier, Sask. 17-3

Flax

CHOICE FLAX, McFAYDEN'S SPECIAL, NO noxious weeds, germination 99%, cleaned, \$2.60, bags included. Merton Cates, Oyen, Alta. 18-2

SELLING—GOOD SEED FLAX, RECLEANED, Alf. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 17-4

Rye

FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS RYE, 80 CENTS bushel, f.o.b. Dafoe; sacks extra. J. R. Robinson, Dafoe, Sask. 18-3

SPRING RYE, \$1.00, BAGGED, S. McMILLAN, Niverville, Man. 15-4

Corn

SEED CORN

NORTHERN-GROWN SEED

	Per bus.	5 bus.	20 bus.
Northwestern Dent.....	\$1.75	\$1.60	\$1.50
Yellow Dent.....	1.75	1.60	1.50
Minnesota No. 13.....	1.75	1.60	1.50
Gehu Early (the earliest ripening).....	4.50	4.00

Bags: 20c each extra.

Corn is one of the finest Fodder Crops and more acreage should be sown.

THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY
BRANDON, MANITOBA

Grass Seed

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE

HOME-GROWN, cleaned, graded and tested at Canadian Government elevator at Calgary, and shipped direct from elevator. Seed grade No. 1, purity test No. 1, and, best of all, 98 per cent. germination test. \$12.50 per 100 lbs., bags included, f.o.b. Calgary. Order from grower.

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON

COALDALE - ALBERTA

Pure Western Rye Grass Seed

CHOICEST quality, carefully re-cleaned and tested. No ergot. Free information re culture. Prompt shipments. Ten years' experience growing and selling this seed and no complaints. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eight cents per pound, sacks free. Grow hay, pasture stock, bind soil, and whenever you wish kill it with one plowing.

F. J. WHITING

Registered Stock and Seed Farm
TRAYNOR - SASK.

SEED FOR FODDER CROPS

For Hay

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Sweet Clover.....	15c	\$12.00
Millets.....	7½c	4.50
Sorghum Cane.....	10c	8.00
Sudan Grass.....	10c	8.00
Brome Grass.....	12.00
Western Rye.....	10.00
Timothy.....	10.00

THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY
BRANDON, MANITOBA

SELLING—CHOICE CLEAN WESTERN RYE grass seed, government germination test 95%, guaranteed absolutely free of noxious weeds. Have supplied from this stock the seed requirements of Rosthern Experimental Farm, University of Saskatchewan, Dominion Forestry Farm, Saskatoon; Provincial Hospital Farm, North Battleford, eight cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon. 15-2

GRIMM'S ALFALFA AND RYE GRASS SEED—A limited quantity of hardy strain Saskatchewan grown Grimm's alfalfa, small quantities, 50 cents per pound; 50 pounds up, 45 cents. Rye grass seed, eight and a half cents pound, sacked. R. J. Phil & Sons, Moosomin, Sask. 16-3

FOR SALE—SIBERIAN MILLET, CHOICE re-cleaned seed of heavy yielding forage type, no noxious weeds, excellent drought resister, best variety for West, \$4.00 per 100; bags included. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-5

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED of best quality, mixed half and half, at 10 cents per pound. Winning at provincial seed fair. Free pamphlet re culture. Prompt shipment. Allow 14 pounds per acre. We specialize. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton (C.N.R.), or Empress (C.P.R.), Alta. 18tf

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET—CUT FOR HAY seven weeks, for seed nine weeks after sowing, last fall threshed 21 bushels per acre, \$4.00 100 pounds, cleaned and sacked. W. A. Harvey, Macoun, Sask. 18-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, grown four years in Saskatchewan, hulled and cleaned, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask. W. G. Hill & Sons. 14-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED CLEARANCE sale, \$5.30 100 pounds, \$100 ton; excellent quality; special power machinery for cleaning; bags included. A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask. 15-4

FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER seed, white blossom, grown 1921, \$12 per 100 pounds; bags included with 100-pound orders; scarified if desired. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 18-2

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, GRADE NO. 1, germination six days 97%, free noxious weeds. Price \$12; bags free. Sample on request. J. R. Lane, Lundbreck, Alta. 17-5

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, WELL cleaned, bagged, ready for seeder, free from noxious weed seeds, nine cents pound. Write for sample. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 17-4

SIBERIAN, COMMON AND HOG MILLET for sale, clean seed, tests show high germination, \$3.00 100, bags included. Samples forwarded. Thurlby Elliott Ltd., Carnduff, Sask. 18-2

ALTASWEDE SEED SALE—WRITE FOR MUCH reduced prices on two, four, six, eight and ten-pound lots for immediate delivery. Sow June 15. Wm. Chalmers, Edmonton, South, Alta. 18-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, cleaned, \$8.50 per 100, bags included. Any quantity. D. Rodgers, Graysville, Man. 18-3

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, good heavy seed, grown on clean land, five cents per pound, sacked. Elmer Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 18-5

BROME SEED, 10 CENTS POUND, FREE FROM weeds, cleaned, sacked. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 18-2

HOG MILLET SEED, RECLEANED AND BAGGED, at \$3.75 per 100. Sown with oats makes lot dandy feed. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 18-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, RECLEANED and sacked, seven dollars 100. W. T. Collins, Floral, Sask. 18-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and bagged. Sample on request. Samuel Perry, Kelso, Sask. 17-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY, cleaned, sacked, \$9.00 100. C. M. Moffitt, Swift Current, Sask. 17-6

L. H. WELLER, VERA, SASK., SWEET CLOVER specialist. Seed for sale. Write for particulars. 16-3

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, \$8.00 and \$10 for 100 pounds. T. M. Archer, Elm Creek, Man. 16-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$7.00 100, cleaned and bagged. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 15-4

BROME GRASS SEED, WELL CLEANED AND bagged, nine dollars a 100. William McAlpine, Woodworth, Sask. 16-5

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED, cleaned, sacked, free from noxious weeds, \$4.00 100. H. McKinnon, Waskada, Man. 4-3

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, six cents pound. Stanley Hiley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

SELLING—FRESH BROME GRASS SEED AT 10 cents, cleaned and sacked. Albert McGregor, Reves, Man. 12-5

GOVERNMENT TESTED BROME SEED, 11 cents pound, f.o.b. Gainsboro, Sask.; cleaned, sacked. William Blacklock 17-2

SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY OF RYE GRASS seed, grown on breaking, eight cents per pound, sacked. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 13-6

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, \$1.00 pound, postage extra. H. G. Gunn, Lockport, Man. 18-2

COMMON MILLET, CLEANED, \$3.25 per 100, sacked. Chas. Robinson, Stoughton, Sask. 13-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound. R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 18-5

BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS POUND, sacked. James Millions, Carnduff, Sask. 13-6

POTATOES

IT'S GOING TO BE A LATE SEASON. I specialize in the two best early varieties, Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler, from years of careful selection for purity, earliness, type, prolific, free from disease, \$1.00 bushel, or six bushels, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. John McChene, Borden, Sask. 17-3

GENUINE EMPIRE STATE POTATOES, BEST all-round potato grown; recommended by five experimental stations for main crop; headed list at Lacombe 1912 to 1921; good keeper; best table potato. Selling balance of lot at 65 cents, sacked. Prompt shipment. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 17-3

SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT, NO. 1, certified, government inspected, quality unequalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 8tf

SEED POTATOES—GENUINE SEAGER Wheeler Gold Nuggets, most delicious potatoes we ever tasted, \$2.00 bushel; ten bushels or over, \$1.75. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 16-5

SEVERAL CARS POTATOES, WHITE, smooth, even; priced to sell. Also hill-selected seed, Green Mountains, Ohio, Cobblers, 90-pound bag, \$1.50. The Strachans, Minot, Man. 18-3

POTATOES FOR SALE, IRISH COBBLER, grown from Experimental Farm stock, 75 cents bushel, sacked. John Carscadden, Manitou, Man. 17-3

FIRST QUALITY EARLY OHIO POTATOES, 75 cents bushel. Stewart Campbell, Eskbank, Sask. 18-4

POTATOES, SIX WEEKS, GOOD YIELDER, extra early, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Sifton. Cyril Edmundson, Sifton, Sask. 18-2

GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Early Bovie, \$1.00 bushel. Sam Methers, Weyburn, Sask. 14-5

GOOD SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETTS, Gold Colon, Early White Prize. 75 cents bushel, f.o.b. Carman, Man. W. W. Husband. 16-4

WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTATOES, PURE, hand-sorted, \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. James Gordon, Stronie, Alta. 17-3

FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS EARLY OHIOS, grown from pure seed, 65 cents bushel; sacks extra. Norman Francis, Portage la Prairie, Man. 17-4

SEED POTATOES, EARLY OHIO, EXTRA nice, 90 cents bushel, sacks included. E. G. Doughman, Midale, Sask. 18-2

CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER AND MILLS' Early A1, stock selling \$1.50 per bag of 90. Colin Gibson, Hamiota, Man. 18-2

EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES, 65 CENTS bushel. V. Jensen, Quimper, Sask. 17-3

FOR SALE—POTATOES IN CAR LOTS, L. Zilliox, U.F.A., Stony Plain, Alta. 17-3

Tailors

MEN'S CLOTHES BY MAIL—WRITE FOR free samples, style book and self-measurement forms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Canada's largest tailoring organization. English and Scotch Woollen Co., 851 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que. 17-2

Poultry Supplies

INCUBATORS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, CORrugated hatching egg boxes, 15-egg, \$2.40; 30-egg, \$3.50 per dozen. 40-page catalog free, gives full line poultry appliances. Write, Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL. The Vent Treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite. No dusting, dipping, painting or odor. 50-cent tube (postpaid) will treat 200 fowl. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 291 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg.

Sundry Breeds

BABY CHICKS

PRODUCED from acclimatized Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg, 50,000-egg incubator. United Poultry Farms' chicks are big, strong, husky fellows that live and grow fast. We supply chicks from 16 varieties, all pure-bred, high egg-producing stock.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from these same breeders for those who rather have eggs than chicks. We guarantee 100 per cent. chicks alive on arrival, and 75 per cent. of eggs to be fertile or replace. Dead chicks or infertile eggs free. Our 40-page catalogue explains fully, sent free. Write for copy today and order early.

UNITED POULTRY FARMS, WINNIPEG

BABY CHICKS

THE largest exhibit in the West; heated in my own electric brooders. Come and see them. Book your order now. Pure-bred, guaranteed Egg Laying Strain. 95 per cent. alive at your station. Catalogue free. Alex. Taylor, Baby Chick Shipper, 311 Colony Street, Winnipeg, Man.

McCREARY POULTRY ASSOCIATION WILL ship eggs for hatching from following varieties of pure-bred poultry: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, \$2.50 setting. Write, N. Melmore, Secretary, or B. A. Tedford, President, Poultry Association, McCreary, Man. 16-5

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Westholme, B.C. breeder of vigorous heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, chicks and stock. Why not get the best? Write now for illustrated catalogue and price list. 17-6

SETTING EGGS, FROM FERRIS STRAIN, Single Comb White Leghorns and Regal strain White Wyandottes, \$2.00 for 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, \$3.50 for nine. C. L. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 17-5

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY R. C. Rhode Island Reds university stock; R. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. White Leghorns. Unrelated pens, 15, \$2.50. Day-old chicks, April. M. Burden, Limerick, Sask. 17-5

BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM OUR BRED-to-lay Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes. Safe delivery. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 6-12

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY AND Toulouse geese eggs, 50 cents each. Pekin duck eggs, sire ten-pound, 20 cents each. Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$3.00 per 15. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 16-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING, ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites, \$3.00 setting, or \$5.00 for two; Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting. Both pens won first prize at poultry fair in Estevan. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Torquay, Sask. 17-2

HATCHING EGGS, FROM SELECTED PURE bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50 per 15. Roy Park, Minburn, Alta. 17-5

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$2.00 15; FIRST PEN headed by third Brantford cockerel. Mahogany Orloff eggs, \$4.00 15. Black La Bresse eggs, \$4.00 15. P. T. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man. 16-6

PURE IMPORTED BLACK LANGSHANS, Excellent layers, cocks 12 pounds, hens 10. Eggs, \$2.00 setting, 40 for \$5.00. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 15-5

ROSE COMB ANCONA AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3.00. Special pen of best layers, 15, \$2.50. K. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 17-5

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Guild's and M. S. Stephens' B.C. strains, 15 eggs, \$1.50. White Holland turkeys, 10 eggs, \$2.50. Hugh Black, Czar, Alta. 17-3

BABY CHICKS, PURE-BRED, LEADING VARIETIES. Price list free. Geo. A. Frame, 206 Johnson Ave., Winnipeg. 18-4

EGGS—SPLENDID LAYING ROSE COMB Reds, also White Leghorns, both, \$2.00 setting. J. Wilson, Deepdale, Man. 17-3

ROSE COMB REDS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, Anconas, \$2.50 setting 15; from Regina prize winners. Mrs. Buck, Preeceville, Sask. 17-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 per nine. White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 setting. Mrs. Reid Roadhouse, Sceptre, Sask. 16-3

BLACK LANGSHANS, PRIZE WINNERS, \$4.00 per setting. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 14-6

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SETTING OF TEN White Holland turkeys, \$6.50; Pekin Runner ducks, \$3.00; bred from prize winners. Pair of White Geese, \$5.00. White Wyandottes, 15 eggs, \$3.50. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 17-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FROM pure-bred stock, at 40 cents each. Mrs. A. D. Nalmsmith, Wawanesa, Man. 17-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 45 cents each; choice stock. W. Bach, Willows, Sask. 17-2

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 CENTS EACH, or \$40 100; from imported stock. Geo. S. Hewitt, Didsbury, Alta. 12-9

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 per 10; fawn and white, \$2.00 per 12. Harry Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 16-5

PURE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, BIG, HEAVY birds. Ten eggs, \$1.75. Mrs. Bond, Redlyn, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.25 PER nine. Melvin Park, Carman, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE—DUCK EGGS, LARGE FAWN ducks, \$1.50 for ten. Alex. Conly, Macklin, Sask. 16-5

PEKIN DUCKS—NINE EGGS, \$2.00. W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 16-5

ROUEN DUCK EGGS, \$1.25 DOZEN, Osborne, Dilke, Sask. 17-2

Brahmas

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$4.00 SETTING, A. L. Sibbald, Leduc, Alta. 15-4

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00; from Dominion's champion laying strains. Gies and Howe stock. Chas. Adams, Major, Sask. 17-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA hatching eggs, \$2.50 per 15; grand winter layers. Albert J. Leader, Carman, Man. 15-6

SINGLE COMB ANCONA PULLETS, \$2.00, eggs, \$2.50 setting. I. Williams, 469 Maple St., Moose Jaw, Sask. 15-5

PURE-BRED ANCONA EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15, \$8.00 100. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 15-5

Orpingtons

EGGS FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTONS, 10 cents each. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 20 cents each. Good stuff. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 13-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, GOOD laying strain, 15, \$1.75. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta. 17-4

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 for setting of 15. Mrs. Arthur McKibbin, Chaplin, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON hatching eggs, \$3.00 setting of 15. P. Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 14-8

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10. F. Coates, Saskatoon, Alta. 16-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, \$3.00 15, \$12 100 eggs; baby chicks \$4.00 dozen. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 18-4

McARTHUR STRAIN HATCHING EGGS, from tested, selected layers, \$2.50 for 15, 100 for \$15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 18-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH, Eggs, \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 50. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 17-3

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.50 15, POST-paid. Florence MacNaughton, Craven, Sask. 18-3

Choice Bacon and
Sirloin

are what you farmers are raising for next fall. But in the meantime there are sales of young pigs and stocker cattle to be made, and you have one sure way of making sales at your service. Guide little classified ads. are making sales for others, why not you? Here's proof:

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED for high egg production as well as exhibition. My pens contain Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina prize winners. Pen 1, headed by winner of first as cockerel and again first as cock at Saskatoon. Eggs, \$10 setting. Pen 2, setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$9.00. Pen 3, setting, \$3.00; two settings, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessler, Sask. 17-5

EGGS FROM MY PURE-BRED R. C. R. REDS, good laying strain, free range, \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 30, prepaid in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan. Fertility guarantee enclosed. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 17-2

SILVER CUP BEST DISPLAY RHODE ISLAND REDS, Saskatoon poultry show. Hatching eggs, \$3.00 setting, both combs. J. M. Coates, Dellsle, Sask. 17-2

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, winners Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Neepawa and Brandon. Eggs from \$3.00 setting 15. Gordon, Transcona, Man. 15-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING, pure-bred Rhode Island Reds, single comb, setting, \$2.00; two settings, \$3.50. W. Jowsey, Macrorie, Sask. 16-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, GOOD color and shape, heavy layers. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$9.00 100. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 16-5

SINGLE COMB REDS, BRED-TO-LAY, TRAP- nested. Hatching eggs, \$2.15. A. Macfarlane, Summerberry, Sask. 18-5

ROSE COMB REDS, UNIVERSITY STRAIN, splendid winter layers, \$1.50 setting, \$6.00 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB RED HATCHING EGGS, WINTER layers, prize-winning stock, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.75; 100, \$8.00. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 16-5

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, States laying strain, 30 eggs, \$2.50. Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 16-4

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, winter layers, large birds, \$2.00 per setting. W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 14-5

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE-BRED PEN, ONE with first cockerel, Brandon fair. Eggs, \$3.50 15; two, \$2.00 15. Gordon Doan, Biggar, Sask. 17-6

Leghorns

BABY ROSE COMBED BROWN LEGHORN chicks, from exhibition birds, some of which took first at Swift Current, 1922. All chicks guaranteed alive at your station prepaid. 25, \$8.00; 50, \$15; 100, \$28; Sask. Man. or Alta. Put them with broody hens. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 16-5

WON SECOND PEN, PROVINCIAL LAYING contest, Indian Head, 1921, with my Single Comb, White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2.00 15. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 12-9

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—MY flock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$4.50 50; \$7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 12-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 249 to 290-egg strain, from pedigree stock, \$1.75 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$8.00 per 100. Frank Hoddinott, Birle, Man. 14-5

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, April, \$30 per 100; May, \$25; June, \$20. Safe arrival guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 16-5

ROSE COMB LIGHT AND DARK BROWN Leghorn hatching eggs, Nels Linden strain, \$2.00 setting, three for \$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 16-3

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 100. Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 15. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 18-5

BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Hatches guaranteed. Jack Lyons, Midnapore, Alta. 18-3

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; Leghorns, \$10 per 100. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 15-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, NEW YORK laying strain, 30 eggs, \$2.50. Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 16-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SELECT- ed pens. Eggs, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Kermit Noble, Midale, Sask. 16-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from my exhibition laying strain, 15, \$2.00. A. A. Moreton, Box 1289, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, \$2.00 for 15, \$5.50 for 50; good laying strain. Pierre Leclerc, Marquette, Man. 14-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$2.00 setting; \$7.00 100. Frank Harman, Bolseval, Man. 14-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50; large, vigorous stock. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-10

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCH- ing eggs, \$1.00 setting. D. McLennan, Birle, Man. 15-4

BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS, Brandon fair. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG- horn eggs, \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. Ricketts, Rutland, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75. Charles Thompson, Clearwater, Man. 15-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, from splendid layers, \$7.00 100. Mrs. B. Lee, Burnside, Man. 17-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00; three settings, \$5.00; large, vigorous stock, dark strain. Milo Yearous, Cadogan, Alta. 17-3

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, heavy layers, \$1.50 15, \$4.50 50, \$8.00 100. C. B. Bohlen, Riceon, Sask. 17-3

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, good laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 15-3

Plymouth Rocks

HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Male birds heading 1922 pens. White Rocks—Sons of Lady Maude, 286 eggs, and Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Alfarata, 301 eggs). Barred Rocks—Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs. Bred to selected high-producing females. Hatching eggs, \$5.00 for 15; \$30 for \$8.00. Grade B Quality. Pens headed by males from 200-egg producing stock, \$2.50 for 15; \$30 for \$4.00. White Rock cockerels, grandsons Lady Ella, \$6.00 and \$7.50. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. 18-2

EDEN GROVE FARM BARRED ROCK HATCH- ing eggs. Reduced prices, pen one, \$4.00 per 15, \$7.00 per 30, \$18 per 100; pens 2, 3, 4, 5, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30, \$10 per 100. Guarantee fair hatch or replace eggs. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 15-5

APPROVED BARRED ROCKS, BY DOMINION poultry inspector: mating pen one, cockerel descent of 264-egg hen; pen two, nine-pound prize cockerel. \$2.50 and \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Selling—Hens, pullets, cockerels in fall. Mrs. Jack McDuffe, Minburn, Alta. 16-4

WANT LAYERS? THEN PURCHASE HATCH- ing eggs from culled flock of unexcelled utility Barred Rocks, females mated to three pedigree and one 264-egg strain cockerel. A winter-laying flock, 15 eggs, \$3.00; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$10. Infertiles replaced. Robert Glen, Mildred, Sask. 18-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10 setting of 15; from pedigree stock; all trap-nested; new blood from J. W. Parks, Marcellous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 15-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, ACME strain, bred exclusively for winter laying, every bird trap-nested, and only the best used as breeders, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per set. A. Vickers, Greenway, Man. 15-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN ONE, PRIZE hens with cockerel, won first and cup, Brandon winter fair, and first at Regina, \$8.00 setting; two other prize pens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting. Rev. Leith and Son, Brandon, Man. 14-6

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon, Guelph, Toronto, Detroit, with cups, medals, ribbons. Excellent layers. Eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 per setting. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 14-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, from a combination of Ontario's best laying strains, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 14-6

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 45; unfertiles replaced. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-5

SELECTED BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRAT strain, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 16-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2.50; from selected heavy-laying pullets, mated to choice university cockerels. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 16-6

LARGE, HEALTHY WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks, good layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$6.00 per 100. A. Gayton, Mantou, Man. 16-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM PRIZE-WIN- ners, great winter layers, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3.00. Five handsome cockerels, \$3.50 each. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 16-3

HATCHING EGGS, PURE-BRED DARK Barred Rock hens, headed by King Rings VI. \$2.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Andrew Alexander, Wainwright, Alta. 16-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, COCK- erels weighing eight to ten pounds, Park's laying strain, inspected by provincial inspector, 15, \$2.00. Sheldon Ramsay, Dellsle, Sask. 17-1

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs, \$2.50 15; 100, \$12; exhibition cockerel mating, \$5.00 15. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 18-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR setting, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. H. Smith, Box 196, Macklin, Sask. 18-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD WINTER LAY- ers, well barred, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 15-5

FOR SALE—PURE BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Mrs. O. Barnes, Toileld, Alta. 16-5

PURE-BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, from large, well-barred birds, \$2.25 setting. Mrs. Hurley, Dellsle, Sask. 18-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15, \$8.00 per 100. N. E. Nelson, Clanwilliam, Man. 18-3

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, UNI- versity laying strain, \$1.75 setting 15, delivered. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 per setting, or \$5.00 for three. John Severin, Langenburg, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Melvin Hougen, Carruthers, Sask. 17-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR sale, \$2.00, postpaid. Mrs. A. Tatlock, Blackfalds, Alta. 17-3

"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00. Lovely lilac trees, dozen, \$1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 15-6

EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rocks, \$2.50 per 15; \$12 per 100. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 13-6

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS in season, \$2.00 per 15. Jas. Wray, Manitou, Man. 16-4

HATCHING EGGS, PURE BARRED ROCKS, \$1.50 per 15; special mating, \$2.00 per 15. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6

EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, UNI- versity standard, 15, \$2.00. Jas. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 17-2

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, WINTER LAY- ing strain, 15, \$1.75. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Man. 17-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. J. Cowell, Jansen, Sask. 17-5

FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 for 15. Josie T. Smith, Gilbert Plains, Man. 16-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15, \$3.50 for 30. Wm. Christian, Marquette, Man. 15-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST STOCK, \$2.00. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-7

EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. W. King, Stephentield, Man. 17-5

FOR SALE—TEN BARRED ROCK PULLETS and cockerel. P. Culbertson, Govan, Sask. 17-5

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, pen headed by Martin pedigree Dorcas cockerel, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30, \$7.00 per 50; pen, Martin Razals, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 50. Ship from Bengough or Viceroy. George Cleland, Bengough, Sask. 16-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, from rose comb stock, culled by expert, university strain, careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 11-10

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from flock which won first at Manitoba egg-laying contest, mated with grandsons of hen which laid 308 eggs in Storrs contest, Connecticut, \$3.00 15. Mrs. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, selected pens mated to cockerels from university eggs, weighing eight to ten pounds, 15, \$1.50; 60, \$8.75; 120, \$7.00. Victor Fella, Girvin, Sask. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$15 per 100. Special matings, \$5.00 per 15. Place order now to ensure prompt delivery. O. B. CULBERTSON, GOVAN, SASK.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SELECT- ed birds, specially priced to make room for breeding pens, \$3.00 each. Eggs from my best, inspected, heavy-laying birds, \$2.00 and \$3.50 per setting. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 14-5

WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS—WHITE, Silver-laced, \$2.50; Golden, Partridge, Columbia, \$3.00; Buff, \$4.00 per setting of 15. Silver-laced White cockerels, \$2.00. Wordsworth Poultry Yards, Wordsworth, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—EGGS FROM SELECTED WHITE Wyandottes, mated with rooster imported direct from England, Dally and Royal winning strain, \$2.00 setting. Guinea fowl eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. R. H. Nicholson, Kylemore, Sask. 14-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—FLOCK HEADED BY first prize, Winnipeg Poultry Show, cock, 1921. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Garven, Birds Hill, Man. 14-5

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3.00 for 15; fertility guaranteed; special rate for incubator lots. Hens, \$2.00. Thomson, Box 421, Moose Jaw, Sask. 14-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM CULLED, trap-nested flock, \$2.50 15. Pure-bred Toulouse ganders, \$5.00; goose eggs, 40 cents each. Glen Eden Farm, Macdonald, Man. 14-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, heavy-laying strain, the kind that wins and lays, \$2.00 15; \$3.50 30. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 60, \$8.00 per 100. L. H. Newville, Wetaakwila, Alta. 15-5

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$5.00 pair, \$2.00. Hatching eggs, 220-egg strain, \$2.50 for 15, \$4.00 for 30. J. D. Robinson, Treesbank, Man. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Rose Comb, Martin and university bred-to-lay strains; safely packed; \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 60. J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, from my own line-breeding laying strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. John Lewis, Roland, Man. 16-3

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM Martin's Regal strain, Rose Comb White Wyandottes, \$1.75 for 15. Mrs. Alex. Messer, Young, Sask. 17-2

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE females, from Regina winners, mated to 200-254-egg males. Eggs, \$3.00 setting. Arthur Marshall, Stony Beach, Sask. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES, GUILD'S DIRECT. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00. Hauser's Poultry Yards, Neudorf, Sask. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, John Martin strain and bred-to-lay, \$1.50 per 15. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 18-1

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$3.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 30. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 18-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 per setting, three for \$5.00. Mrs. R. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 18-2

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, \$2.00 for 15. John Sollman, Chipman, Alta. 15-4

WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, MARTIN Guild strain, \$1.00 setting. Incubators filled. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM MARTIN'S best pens, Regal-Dorcas, \$3.00, \$2.50 setting. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 15-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, good laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. F. W. Curle, Makaroff, Man. 15-6

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM EX- hibition stock, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 15-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.50 per 15. Walter G. Saunders, Borden, Sask. 14-5

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, \$1.75. Harriet Harvey, Makaroff, Man. 14-6

ROSE COMB GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15. J. Jamieson Carlyle, Sask. 16-3

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, \$2.00 for 15, \$10 per 100. Mrs. D. J. Hall, Crossfield, Alta. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15, delivered. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 18-4

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from good laying strain, \$2.00 15; 10 cents each for extra. A. Hunter, Foxwarren, Man. 17-3

SELECTED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. John Macdonald, Clarkleigh, Man. 17-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, \$1.50 for 15, 60 for \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Monerleff, High River, Alta. 17-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Martin strain, \$2.00 for 15. J. E. Colquhoun, Waskada, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; Regal strain; open range. W. H. Cory, Waldeck, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, from Martin's laying strain, \$2.50 per 15. Miss Jolly, Minota, Man. 17-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 15, \$1.75. Geo. Strachan, Cranall, Man. 17-4

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 30. M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 17-5

TAXIDERMISTRY

DEER HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, RUGS mounted. J. B. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 14-1

FARM MACHINERY



For all makes and models of Engines
For Sale by Dealers and Jobbers
BURD RING SALES CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

MAGNETO REPAIRS

REPAIRS STOCKED FOR ALL MAGNETOS

OUR experience and equipment ensures expert service on Ignition, Starting and Lighting Systems. K.W. Magnetos, all models, in stock.

MAGNETO SERVICE
S. H. BROWN, Proprietor

1110 ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

THE FAMOUS .22 and COOKEY CANUCK .25 Cal.

at your own store or delivered to your own post office, any place in Canada.

\$8.75

Every part is thoroughly tested and guaranteed. It's the finest rifle for boy, trapper, farmer or rancher. Don't take a substitute. Get the genuine or order direct from us.

H. W. COOKEY MACHINE AND ARMS CO.

317-321 NEWLAND AVE. TORONTO, CAN.

SAVE-U-GAS ATTACHMENT—NEW INVEN-

tion for all automobiles, trucks and motorcycles. Simplest and most efficient. Patented and sold in every country in the world. Introduced for the first time in Canada. Saves 25% of gas bills. Easily and quickly installed. Over 100% profits for agents. Write today for particulars and territory to Canadian Auto Accessories Co. Ltd., 150 Albert St., Ottawa, Canada. 17-2

FOR SALE—BIG 4, MODEL D, 20-H.P. ON draw-bar, with power-lift plows, five 14-inch slat bottoms, \$1,200 cash. Caterpillar Holt, 75 H.P., with Deere gang, ten-bottom, breakers and slats, \$5,700 cash. Just the outfit for municipal road work. Both tractors and plows in excellent condition. Fort Pitt Ranch, located at Redland Station, C.N., Alberta. 14-5

INTERNATIONAL 20 HORSE-POWER GASO- line tractor, with five-furrow plows, steering device, gasoline tank and truck; also three-stroke hay press; all good running order. Livingstone Bros., Starbuck, Man. 17-6

AULTMAN TAYLOR 25-50 TRACTOR, GUAR- anteed A1 condition, used 90 days, \$2,500; \$1,600 cash, balance arranged. Will give purchaser plowing to pay balance. Francis Stangler, Strathmore, Alta. 17-5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR YOUNG stock—One steam threshing outfit. Also one American Abel 22-horse steam tractor to exchange for automobile or gas tractor. What offers? Joseph Brown, Spy Hill, Sask. 17-5

FOR SALE—15-30 TITAN TRACTOR WITH four stubble bottoms, Oliver automatic lift plows, good as new, \$1,650. Immediate delivery. Alfred Belley, Cluny, Alta. 16-6

BARGAIN—FOUR-BOTTOM DEERE TRACTOR plow, convertible into three breaker bottoms, extra shares, only used a few days, \$150. George Cooke, Waldron, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—COCKSHUTT FOUR OR FIVE- furrow power-lift plow; ten-foot engine disc; Ford auto pull; small Twin City tractor. Elmer Lockhart, Liddstone, Man. 17-2

SIX BREAKER BOTTOMS, COCKSHUTT, bought 1920, only slightly used. Also extension axle and steering device for Case 15-27. What offer? A. W. Penner, Rossmore, Man. 17-5

16-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, STEERING DEVICE and five-bottom Cockshutt plows, all in good condition, used one year, \$1,500. Owner going East. G. Muir, Cluny, Alta. 17-2

FOR SALE—2 x 12 INCH EMERSON BREAKER bottoms, also two extra shares, good as new, \$20 for quick sale. Write Sam Paulson, Sintaluta, Sask. 17-5

FOR SALE—THREE-HORSE IMPERIAL GAS engine, rebored; also 10-20 Titan and plows, first-class condition. Apply Box 31, Lelpzig, Sask. 17-5

SELLING—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, SIX bottoms, eight frame, good, \$250. Will exchange for team horses. Walter Weston, Lortie, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—JOHN DEERE 12 AND 14-INCH breaker bottoms, \$15 each, two for \$25. Cushman engine, \$10. All in good condition. M. Primmer, Myrtle, Man. 18-2

SELLING—EIGHT-BOTTOM P. & O. ENGINE gang, \$175. Verity breaking sulky, new, extra shares, \$40. Box 194, Canora, Sask. 17-5

SELLING—THREE OLIVER 14 ENGINE breaker bottoms, very little used, \$60. H. J. Brice, Earl Grey, Sask. 17-5

OLIVER AND JOHN DEERE 16-INCH SULKY breaker bottoms, new shares, \$15 each. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 17-5

WANTED—COMPLETE SECOND-HAND Forker cultivator, sections, 34 four-inch foot. E. Grainger, Ogema, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE AND loader, \$150, f.o.b. Expanse. Box 60, Expanse, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—DANE TWO-HORSE HAY BALER, good condition. Cash \$175. William Craig, Ridgeville, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR 12-INCH GANG or 18-inch sulky plow—Five-horse Stickney engine, pump feed magnet. Wilson Bros., Leo, Alta. 17-5

SELLING—SIX-BOTTOM JOHN DEERE DISC plow, good as new. A. Thistlethwaite, Stewart Valley, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—TWO BRAND NEW 16-20 TRAC- tors. Will trade for automobiles. Apply 333 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. Phone A6254. 17-2

HORSES

FOR SALE

or will exchange for young work stock, or oats.
PERCHERON STALLION
JIPARA (IMPORTED), 3986
 Weight one ton; age 12 years. Has 1921 A First-Class Certificate. Sure foal getter. No reasonable offer refused.
BOX 101, YOUNG, SASK.

FOR SALE OR HIRE ON FEDERAL PLAN—Percheron stallion, Major Max, 8313, black, rising four, weight 2,000, first in Edmonton and other shows, sired by Hildeon, Chicago champion, 1913. Belgian stallion, Duncan, 1395 (9734), bay, five years, weight 2,250, winner Edmonton and other shows. Both class 1 certificate. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 51f

SELLING—THREE YOUNG CLYDESDALE stallions, two rising three, one rising five years, from imported mares by the champion imported stallion, Scotland's Major, 18369. John Laid, Blackfalds, Alta. 131f

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD WORK horses—Registered Percheron stallion, four years old, 1,700 pounds. Further particulars, apply J. B. Josephson, Kandahar, Sask. 17-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS. Prices low, good terms. C. J. Stuart, Hardisty, Alta. 16-3

CATTLE Aberdeen-Angus

PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—CHOICE breeding bulls and heifers, also young cows in calf. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 10-12

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, one three-year-old, \$75; one two-year-old, \$50. J. R. Shepherd, Leney, Sask. 15-3

Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—SOME young registered bulls and heifers, up to one year, \$75 to \$100. Crated and shipped by express. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 16-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, Baron Star, roan, five years, dam heavy milker, sire beef breed. Price \$80. J. Camm, Elstow, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—GOOD REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, three years in June, quiet, in good condition, \$110. Thos. Mooney, Giroux, Man. 18-3

WANTED—SHORTHORN COWS AND heifers, subject to tubercular test. Welch Farm, Marquette, Man. 15-7

Holsteins

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL, 14 MONTHS OLD. His dam is a daughter of Bellina Abbeek, with record of 15,946 pounds milk and 651 pounds butter; his sire is grandson of the \$50,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcarra. Price \$150. Also bull calves from \$50. Send for photos. W. C. White, Carmangay, Alta. 18-3

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, KING TOPSY Mercedes, coming four years, dehorned and very gentle, from high-producing stock, a bargain at \$150. Also three bull calves by the above sire, three, four and seven months; prices \$40, \$50, \$60. Write for further particulars. W. Lowe, Amisk, Alta. 18-3

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, Sired by GRAND champion, out of good milkers. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 16-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, COWS and heifers to freshen, also herd sires. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 91f

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual purpose, milk and beef—The Farmers' Cow. For information and literature write: P. J. HOFFMANN, secretary, Canadian Red Poll Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL, excellent herd header. Alex. Irving, Cummings, Alta. 15-4

Herefords

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SAME QUALITY—One registered Hereford bull, three years old, \$150; one yearling, \$100. Blomquist Farm, Madison, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES, all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 91f

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED HEREFORD bull, four years old. Price \$90. Wm. Willett, Hilda, Alta. 17-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 17-3

Ayrshires

FINE YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULLS, FROM record of performance cows; best blood of East and West combined; type and production. W. Bower, Columbia Valley Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Golden, B.C. 14-5

Various

NO MORE BLACK-LEG



One dose of Continental Germ-Free Blackleg Filtrate gives life-long protection. Price 15 cents per dose, at your dealers or WINNIPEG VETERINARY & BREEDERS' SUPPLY CO. LTD. Head Office, 291 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg. Alberta Branch, 128-8th Ave. West, Calgary. Write today for new catalog.

Dogs, Foxes, Furs and Pet Stock

COLLIES, GUARANTEED HEELERS, PUP- pies, \$10 each; dogs, ready to work, \$15; one well trained sheep dog, very intelligent, \$30. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, REGIS- tered, excellent pedigree, ten dollars up. Would lease females on shares. E. Johnson, Dry River, Man. 18-3

THE CHOICEST OF PEDIGREED AND REGIS- tered silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 13-16

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE pups, parents excellent heelers. Males, \$15; females, \$10. A. Galloway, Fusilier, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—FINE CANARIES, SINGERS, \$8.00; hens, \$2.50. Noah Graybill, Commerce, Alta. 17-4

SIX RETRIEVER PUPS, FIVE DOLLARS EACH. Carver, 180 Polson, Winnipeg.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—12 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SWINE Berkshires

BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

BOOKING orders for March and April litters. Long, smooth, early-maturing stock. Pairs and trios unrelated, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each, according to quality. Express prepaid. The oldest, largest and choicest herd in Manitoba. \$10 deposit with order.

JAMES M. EWENS
BETHANY MAN.
C.N.R. and C.P.R.



REGISTERED PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, out of bacon-type sows, sired by heavy lard hog, early April farrow, also some all bacon type, splendid lengthy stock, \$15 each. W. A. Lowe, Churchbridge, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April farrowed; nothing but good ones sent out. Boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs, \$17, at eight weeks old; registration papers included. Can furnish unrelated pairs. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 18-6

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, eight weeks old, \$15 each. One registered Berkshire boar, two years old, grand sire, Ames Rival, \$45. T. Middleton, Cereal, Alta. 18-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH farrowed, good breeding and good individuals, \$15 each, at eight weeks. Norman Powell, Trux, Sask. 18-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, \$40 AND \$25 each, according to age. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 18-3

REAL BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS, FROM April litters, \$15 and \$20; sows, from October litters, \$35. W. Lowe, Amisk, Alta. 18-3

BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12, REGISTERED. White Orpington eggs, 50, \$7.50. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, one year. Price \$35. Jas. Yuill, Mather, Man. 16-3

Yorkshires

I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR YORK- shire pigs, March, April and May litters, from prize-winning stock, \$15 and \$20 each. Pedigrees furnished. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 13-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, EITHER sex, born October 10, \$35; also spring litters, \$15 each. Pedigrees furnished. Henry Nickel, Green Glade, Alta. 16-3

CHOICE YORKSHIRES, BORN FEBRUARY 9, \$18, at ten weeks, pedigrees included. Extra clean Brome grass seed, nine cents pound, sacked. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 17-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER sex, born March 21, \$12 each. Walter Neatby, Renown, Sask. 17-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN JANUARY 7 AND February 28, \$15 and \$20 each; pedigrees included. F. H. Reid, Cardale, Man. 17-2

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, \$12, EIGHT weeks. James A. Stewart, Box 231, Cabri, Sask. 17-5

YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN APRIL 1, \$14 each, eight weeks; pedigrees furnished. Armstrong Turnbull, Box 80, Rathwell, Man. 18-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE STOCK, March farrow, \$15 and \$20. Chas. Gordon, Adanac, Sask. 18-2

YORKSHIRES, BORN APRIL 10, EITHER sex, pedigrees, \$15 each. Carl Boe, Bateman, Sask. 18-2

FEBRUARY YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED, \$15 each, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Sask. 18-2

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, May farrow, \$15 each; three, \$40, unrelated. Herbert A. Walter, Spring Coulee, Alta. 18-5

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—BRED SOWS, REGISTERED Duroc-Jerseys, to farrow in May, June and July; from our mammoth prize herd; quality never excelled and seldom equalled. Write for full particulars, catalogue and lists. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaaskwin, Alta. 171f

REGISTERED DUROCS, FROM MATURE sows, prolific strain, the kind that are marketable at five months, \$13.50 each. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask. 16-6

DUROC-JERSEYS—SPRING LITTERS, SIRE bred by McPhailin, Essex, Ont., importer and breeder of the improved long type, \$15 each. D. H. Munn, Mankota, Sask., via Kincaid. 17-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL LIT- ter, from mature sows, six weeks, \$12. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 17-3

REGISTERED DUROCS, APRIL LITTERS, eight weeks, \$12. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. D. McPherson, Wasean, Sask. 18-6

REGISTERED DUROCS, \$9.00, EIGHT WEEKS. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 17-6

Poland-Chinas

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—SPRING PIGS and bred sows. Farmers' prices. Chas. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 16-7

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, FARROWED fourth April, \$12 each, at eight weeks. Lorne McAnulty, Brock, Sask. 17-5

POLAND-CHINAS—BOOKING ORDERS FOR registered spring pigs. Otto Mills, Togo, Sask. 17-6

BIG TYPE POLANDS. D. A. BROWN, Rumsey, Alta. 181f

Tamworths

TAMWORTH BOARS, BORN MARCH 15, \$15. L. M. Hunkin, Crandall, Man. 17-2

Various

REGISTERED

YORKSHIRE, TAMWORTH, BERK- SHIRE

YOUNG PIGS of both sexes for sale. Apply Animal Husbandry Department

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
SASKATOON

Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

FARM SUPPLIES—BOTTOM WHOLESALE prices on sugar, salt, groceries, also fence posts, lumber, doors, windows. Write McCollum Lbr. & Supply Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 17-2

SELLING—CEDAR POSTS AND POLES, direct from makers. Write for quotations. McCae and Lawrence, Avola, B.C. 16-6

GET MY PRICES CEDAR FENCE POSTS, round or split; also poles and piling. H. Newcomen, Lardo, B.C. 2-16

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TIM- ber and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 18-5

Hay and Feed

HAY FOR SALE, DIRECT TO FARMERS. Write to O. Olafson, Riverton, Man. 17-3

Honey, Syrup, Etc.

PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT—(60 POUNDS crate) White honey, \$9.50; Dark Amber, \$8.00. Delivered prices on application. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto. 18-5

FARM LANDS

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM- PANY offers for sale Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One-tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For prices and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 922 1st St. East, Calgary

FARM ON IMPROVED ROAD, \$4,000, 13 cattle, horses, poultry, pigs, implements, etc., included; 90 acres in heart rich agricultural district, convenient R.R. town; 55 acres tillage, 30 acres pasture; about 1,000 cords wood; orchard; five-room house, 100-ft. barn, etc. To settle affairs, only \$4,000; part cash. Details, section 8, illustrated catalog, Canadian farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B., King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

320-ACRE FARM ON IMPROVED ROAD, 17 cattle, 6 horses, colt, poultry, machinery, tools, furniture included; convenient R.R. town; 200 acres black loam tillage; wire-fenced pasture; woodlot; good house, barn, three granaries, stable, blacksmith shop. Cannot handle; \$6,000, part cash. Wm. J. B. Cannon, Strout Farm Agency, Macklin, Sask., Can.

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, 1½ MILES from Touchwood, main line Grand Trunk, Winnipeg to Coast; adjoining vacant lands, very desirable for cattle or horse ranch, nine acres lake-fed by creek; 15 acres timbered; school within half mile; fenced. Price \$3,520; \$520 cash, balance easy terms. John Burton, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST 600-ACRE FARM IN B.C.; level, close to town, rich soil, fenced, good buildings. No crop failures here. Big crops. Ideal dairy farm. New place. 150 acres ready for crop; 350 acres nearly ready for plow; 150 acres timber. Price only \$27 per acre; \$4,000 cash, balance to suit. Must be sold to close up an estate. Write for particulars. R. May, Moricetown, B.C.

CALIFORNIA LANDS—FONTANA, ORANGE groves and vineyards, 18,000 acres, 48 miles east of Los Angeles, seven miles west of San Bernardino, in the centre of the orange country. We offer improved groves and vineyards, or raw land, which we will plant for you. Get our pamphlets. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 151f

HALF-SECTION, 2½ MILES OUT, 280 ACRES summerfallow stubble, seeded fall rye, \$7,000 improvements, half-section lease joining included, all fenced, springs and wells, soft water, graded road, \$50 per acre. Reasonable terms to reliable parties. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask. 14-5

SACRIFICE OFFER TO CLOSE ESTATE—160 acres, Bulkley Valley, British Columbia, on main road, four miles from station; 35 acres in grass, balance light poplar; running water, small cabin, good soil. Terms, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit. R. L. Gale, J.P. Smithers, B.C. 16-5

SELLING—CHOICE FARM, 160 ACRES, WITH good house and some buildings, five miles from town, 1½ school; or will trade for horses, cattle and machinery. Full particulars, James Bullwer, Oxdrift, Ont.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galtier Bldg., Columbia, Mo.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMS FOR SALE— Lestock, Cupar, Sedley, Tyvan, Balcanes, Dysart, Lipton, Humboldt, with or without crops. D. H. McDonald & Company, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 15-5

WILL TRADE ONE OR TWO 2,500-DOLLAR first mortgages on land, Wadena district, for horses weighing 1,200 or more, or cattle. Box 553, Prince Albert, Sask.

SOMETHING REAL GOOD—625 ACRES, never-falling district, 400 cultivated; buildings; \$10,000; Stettler 1½ miles. Write Box 358, Stettler, Alta. 18-2

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION IN QU'AP- pelle Valley; school 1½, town seven miles; 45 acres cultivated, river silt; hay meadow, running spring. H. Meyrick, Spy Hill, Sask. 18-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 15-4

Solicitors—Patent and Legal

FETHERSTONAUGH & CO., THE OLD ESTAB- lished firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 54 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants' Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8.

Nursery Stock

NURSERY STOCK

For Hedges

Caragana, 6-10 ins. \$1.00 per 100
 12-15 ins. 3.00 "
 18-24 ins. 5.00 "

For Shade

Maples, 9-12 ins. \$1.00 per 100
 1-2 ft. 3.00 "
 2-4 ft. 5.00 "
 Cottonwood, 9-12 ins. 1.00 "
 12-20 ins. 2.00 "
 2-3 ft. 5.00 "
 Willows, cuttings 1.00 "
 1-2 ft. 3.00 "
 2-4 ft. 5.00 "

Also fruit trees and bushes, ornamental trees and shrubs and plants. Write for Catalogue to

THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY
BRANDON, MANITOBA

EVERGREEN BUSHES, THE HARDEST TREES for the prairie. We have a plan that schools may obtain free trees. Our prices very reasonable. We ship evergreens until June 12. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 15-4

HARDEST STRAWBERRIES, DAKOTA, \$2.50 100, postpaid. Certified Early Ohio potatoes, took first prize at Winnipeg, \$2.25 sack 90 pounds. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 13-6

GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS— Northernmost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Catalog, W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 131f

Fruit

STRAWBERRIES, DIRECT, REASONABLE. Write for price list quality fruits. Munson's, Chilliwack, B.C. 16-6

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Kindness to Animals

Merstacle's mules are always scared and always twelve-thirteenths prepared to jump when he's around; they slant their ears nineteen degrees and quake and tremble in their knees and wince at every sound. The roosters run and hide their heads, the geese seek shelter in the sheds when he comes into view; the peacock drops his spreading tail, the gobbler grows morose and pale and coughs a time or two. The guinea-hen and billy-goat, the mooley cow and spotted shoat, the calf and Belgian hare, the barn cat and the hunting hound take palsy when he comes around and run to seek a lair. A horse stepped in a badger hole, then tumbled down and broke the pole last week while seeding rye—and, say, the air was black and blue, and sulphur-stained a mile or two, and scorched with fire and lye. Merstacle is a chump, I say; he's losing money every day and spoiling his own game. A horse that's scared is not a horse, and this applies to mules, of course, to fowl and cows the same. I want my stock to crow and neigh, to whinny, cackle, moo or bray when they catch sight of me; I want them all to prick their ears and brush away all salty tears when their old boss they see. I know I could not eat or sleep if I had one heart-broken sheep or one grief-stricken duck. It seems to me Merstacle's plan will some day turn upon the man and bring him wretched luck!